The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9689.—VOL. LIX. **THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.** **PRICE TWOPENCE.**

BIRTHS,

On the 4th instant, at Dooudale, Illawarra, the wife of P. W. CROSBIE, Esq., of a son.

On Monday, the 7th instant, at St. John's Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. T. HAYDEN, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, 93, South Head Road, Mrs. CHARLES LEA, of a son, both doing well.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
AVOCA,
1461 tons, 250 horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1869, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 14th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 15th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 20th May, 1869.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passage is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonambara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, forty-eight hours after arrival.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO ROCKINGHAM BAY.—Auckland, if sufficient inducement offer.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Auckland, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 22nd instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, direct, TO-NIGHT, at 8.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, the GRAFTON, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via Port Macquarie, the BALLINA, on SATURDAY, June 12th, at 8 o'clock a.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
The regular trader and favourite steamship
HERO,
1000 tons burthen, 300 horse power,
THOMAS LOGAN, commander,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 3 p.m.
Saloon, £12; steerage, £5.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. Hill, free of wharfage.
No fruit taken on board without shipping order.
ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 14th instant, 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, 10th June, at noon.
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.—The favourite s. s.
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons,
Captain H. P. Sawell,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, TO-MORROW, Friday, at noon.
The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any passenger steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is always in attendance on the ladies' cabin.
A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for the safe conveyance of gold.
Rates of Passage:

Saloon	.. .. ..	£4	0 0
Ditto return	.. .. ..	6	10 0
Steerage	.. .. ..	1	10 0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle.
For rates and any other information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.
This favourite trader will be dispatched on the 30th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WALLACE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 well known ship STRATHDON, 1011 tons register, G. H. Pile, commander, offers splendid accommodation to intending passengers; and, having a large portion of her dead weight, and a considerable quantity wool down, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 1000 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LEVIE, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For Passengers only.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NEVEH, T. Barnet, commander, being a full ship, will sail on the 19th instant. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and room for a few intermediate. Carries an experienced Surgeon.
For pass age apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to MONTE FIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The favourite clipper ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES, 1346 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on THURSDAY, 10th of June. This vessel affords unrivalled accommodation for all classes; the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' attendance is provided, and a most liberal dietary scale.
Immediate application should now be made by intending passengers, as the vessel is fast filling up, to
Captain JONES, on board; or
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.
An experienced surgeon will accompany this ship, and a cow will be provided for the benefit of cabin passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The QUEEN OF THE COLONIES being now in the stream, the ship's boat will leave the jetty, Farm Cove, every hour during the day, for the purpose of conveying passengers and those wishing to inspect accommodation to and from the ship free of charge.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Illaloug, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illaloug, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 18th instant.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS, AT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
FROM WHARF, foot KING-STREET daily.
PELICAN, 9 a.m., 1, 5; return 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11 a.m., 3 p.m; return, 9, 1, 5 p.m.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.
Calling at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.
Fare: 1s each way; children, 6d. Monthly tickets, 20s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 British ship BOMBAY, 1400 tons, Captain T. H. Rickaby, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 12th June.
Plans of cabins can be seen, and all other information afforded, at the office of JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship MAUD HELEN, 1000 tons, J. A. Thomas, commander, will positively be the FIRST VESSEL to leave for the above port. Intending passengers are invited to inspect this favourite ship's superior accommodations at Macnamara's Wharf.
A very liberal dietary scale and steward's attendance in every department.
Enclosed state rooms on deck for second cabin and intermediate passengers, with separate room for each family.
Passengers are requested to call THIS DAY, and pay balance of passage money.
A few berths disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American built clipper-ship ROYAL SAXON, 1050 tons, E. G. Tucker, commander, will be the first ship of the MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS, to leave after the Maud Helen. This favourite ship was built expressly for the passenger trade, and has large roomy Saloon and well ventilated State Rooms. The Second Cabins are enclosed State Rooms on deck. The Intermediates will be fitted up with every convenience for families. A very liberal scale of provisions supplied, with steward's attendance in each department. This vessel will be dispatched on or about the 1st July.
For particulars of passage apply to H. H. HALL, United States Consul, 21, Bridge-street.
For freight to Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.

NOTICE.—Passengers for SAN FRANCISCO, by ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES, are at liberty to go on board and remain. The ship is detained until THURSDAY, 10th June, to complete loading of cargo.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American ship MAUD HELEN, 1000 tons, J. A. Thomas, commander, has now all her cargo on board. Passengers are notified that if they choose they can go on board THIS DAY, to remain.
TWO BERTHS vacant, if applied for THIS DAY.
H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper barque DUC DE MALAKOFF, 580 tons register, A. Simonnot, commander, to sail about MONDAY, 14th instant.
For light freight or passage apply to Captain Simonnot, on board, Alger's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—The A1 clipper brig St. THOMAS, Thagaard, master, being under Charter, will be quickly dispatched. Favourable opportunity for shipping horses or sheep.
For freight or passage, apply to W. WOLFEN and CO., Bridge-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—The regular trader MAGELLAN CLOUD, Browning, master, will be positively dispatched on the 18th instant.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FREZ, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig FREAK, Linklater, commander, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.
Shippers are requested to complete shipments, and pass entries without delay.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JENKINS, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS.—First vessel for AUCKLAND, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS, to be transhipped per Steamer.—The favourite clipper barque NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, (now hourly expected) will be dispatched 7 days after arrival, full or not full.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHORTEST ROUTE to the GILBERT GOLDFIELDS.—FOR NORMAN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The fine A1 barque RECONNAISSANCE, 300 tons burthen, Captain Bowman, will be despatched early in June. Early application is necessary to procure passage by this favourite regular trader.
The town of Norman is within 120 miles of the Gilbert, while passengers going to Cleveland or Rockingham Bays will have nearly 600 miles to travel over country without any stores or houses of accommodation.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The favourite clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIA, Captain Griffin, is now fast loading, and, being under engagement, will positively clear and sail on SATURDAY.
Shippers are requested to send down cargo at once, and may rely on her being the first vessel away.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKINGHAM BAY direct (NEAREST ROUTE to the GILBERT DIGGINGS).—The clipper brigantine JULIA, Tyrrell, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a limited quantity of freight and passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to
J. M'NAB, } Hon. Secs.
J. B. MAGNEY, } Joint.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The fine fast-sailing schooner ESCORT, J. Nicholson, master.
For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or the Captain, on board, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, all ports, Schooner BERTHA. J. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE MYALL, Port Stephens.—The clipper ketch ROSE AND THISTLE, sails SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—HANNAH, from Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next. H. F. Camroux.

SHIP FIERY CROSS, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by THURSDAY, 10th instant, at noon, or they will not be paid.
YOUNG and LARK.

SHIP JOHN NICHOLSON, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for Moore's Wharf. All goods for which Entries are not passed within the seven days will be landed under Imperfect Entry, and stored at consignee's risk and expense.
Bills of lading must be presented, and freight paid, at the Office of the undersigned, from whom Delivery Orders will be obtained.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97 and 99, York-street.
Captain WEBSTER will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

CHARTER.—Wanted, Vessel, conveyance Cedar, Richmond to Melbourne; good freight. Laidley, Ireland, & Co.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP GLENGABER, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on SATURDAY, 12th June, or they will not be recognised.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
30, Hunter-street.

BARQUE ATLANTIC, FROM GLASGOW.—Consignees by this vessel will please pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Goods for which entries are not passed within seven days (the time allowed by law) will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense without further notice.
Bills of Lading must be produced and freights paid, at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can be allowed to leave the Wharf.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

DANISH BRIG ST. THOMAS.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be sent to our Office TO-DAY.
F. G. LENDER and CO., Agents, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, small STEAMER (screw preferred), about 15 tons register. Apply, by letter, stating price, particulars, and where to be seen, to THOMAS PLATT, 306, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, by the undersigned, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne:—
The favourite clipper barque
FORMOSA,
450 tons register, 600 tons burthen.
The barque
AURIFERA,
435 tons register, 650 tons burthen.
The schooner
MARIA,
222 tons register.
All well found, and in splendid order. Full inventories. Terms liberal.
JAMES LAURANCE, Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, the fine brig AUSTRALIA, 160 tons register; carries a large cargo on a light draught, and shifts without ballast.
She has just discharged her cargo of sugar from Manila in excellent condition, and is now at Cuthbert's Wharf, ready for sea.
Apply to ELDRED and SPENCE,
17, Church-hill.

BOTTOMRY.—TENDERS will be received at the French Consul's Office, 284, Pitt-street, on or before MONDAY, 14th instant, at noon, from parties willing to lend a sum of £2400 (two thousand and four hundred pounds sterling), required to repair the French ship Asie upon a bottomry bond. The terms may be known on applying at the French Consul's Office, between noon and 3 o'clock.

IRON STEAMERS or Sailing VESSELS requiring sighting or painting, taken into dock or on slip, on easy terms.
Iron or Wooden Steamers and Sailing Vessels built to order on the shortest notice.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO., Iron and Wooden Ship Builders, Shipwrights, &c., Waterview Bay Dock and Slip, Balmain.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, and AGENTS.—Having had the Market Wharf thoroughly DREDGED, Vessels can now be berthed, drawing from 22 to 24 feet water.
Also, first-class Storage accommodation at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Lessee.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,
San Francisco, California, U. S.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—The adjourned MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 21, Bridge-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June, at 3.30 p.m.
By order of the Board,
W. P. MANNING, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 7.—Purple Meeting, TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.

JUVENILE Temperance Association of N. S. W.—Committee Meeting To-night, 7.30, Temperance Hall.

AFRICA AND ITS EXPLORERS.—A LECTURE, Mr. A. CANE, Friday Night, Temperance Hall, 7.30.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.
Every person on becoming a member is entitled to a loan of £150 on each share he may hold for 10 years free of interest.
The Share list is fast filling up, and, as the number of shares is limited, intending members are requested to lose no time in entering, as by so doing they become participators in the early advantages of the Society.
Copies of rules, forms of applications for shares, &c., may be obtained at Mr. J. Holland's, 210, Pitt-street, and Messrs. Fletcher, Brothers, Park-street.
Entrance fee, 1s. 3d. Weekly subscription, 2s. 9d. per share.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, Newington House, Parramatta River.—The School will disperse for the usual Midwinter VACATION, on THURSDAY, June 16.
There will be VACANCIES for Boarders at the commencement of the third quarter, on MONDAY, July 19.
JOSEPH H. FLETCHER, President of Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Newington.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL
The Annual BALL in Aid of the Funds of this Institution will take place at the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY, the 6th July, under distinguished patronage.
Tickets—Double, 25s; gentleman's, 20s; lady's, 10s—which may be had from any member of committee.
J. M'NAB, } Hon. Secs.
J. B. MAGNEY, } Joint.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—AWARD OF PRIZES.—EXHIBITORS requiring printed coloured CERTIFICATES for the above, price 6s, or 3s 6d each extra copy, can have them by applying to HENRY FAIRFAX, 260, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH DEBT FUND.
The undersigned is authorised to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS to 1st July, on behalf of the above fund.
E. RAMSAY, Collector,
279, George-street, Sydney.

FEMALE REFUGE,
Pitt-street South, opposite Christ Church.
The Managers of this Institution beg to inform heads of families and captains of ships that they are now in a position to execute washing in a careful manner and superior style, on very reasonable terms. Having discontinued the washing from the Infirmary, orders from private parties can be promptly attended to.
For terms and any other information apply to
Mrs. WAIL, Matron.

MRS. ROSS, Teacher of French, Music, and Drawing, attends Schools or Families, or receives Pupils at her residence, Cleveland-street, Shepherd's Paddock. Extract of testimonial from Monsieur and Madame Dutruc:—
"Randwick, 8th January, 1869.
"We feel much pleasure in recommending Mrs. Ross as a teacher of French; having resided with us for eight years, she acquired a perfect knowledge of the French Grammar, and her accent and fluency of speaking the language have often caused her to be mistaken for a French lady. Her class discipline and ability in imparting the knowledge she possesses have always given entire satisfaction."

PARCELS, NORTHERN ROAD.—Parcels for SCONE, MURRURUNDI, TAMWORTH, ARMIDALE, and other places in the Northern District, will be booked at COBB and CO.'s Office, Pitt-street, for GILL'S Line of Coaches.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY BELASCO, otherwise HENRY MARK BELASCO, who about the year 1853 was residing on the Edward River, in the district of Murrumbidgee, and afterwards on the Ironbong Creek, is requested to send his present address to the undersigned, his evidence being required in a matter of some importance; he will be rewarded for his trouble by applying to
GEORGE TOWSON, Solicitor, Orange.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ROBERT DEUSBURY BAILY, of Leeds, England, please write to your Brother, WILLIAM BAILY, at Messrs. E. S. Dalgety and Co.'s, Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Hospital, Limerick, Ireland, communicate with ELIZA MONRONEY, 49, Nelson Road, Emerald Hill, Melbourne.

MARY ANN NORTON, lately with Mr. J. B. Tickle, can return to her AUNT in Boston, U.S., if she will call on Captain KNOWLES, before the outward mail leaves, at Williams and Co., 3, Gresham-street.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON (Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney.
Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

BUCHAN THOMSON, having been unable to dispose of the Carriages purchased by him for the use of H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, during his late visit, has determined to open a JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT in connection with THE STABLES, Bligh-street, where those elegant equipages, consisting of Open and Close Carriages, with good horses and smart well-dressed coachmen, can be turned out at a moment's notice, and may be hired by the HOUR or otherwise
N.B.—Charges moderate. See scale at the Office.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.—STEPHEN M'KENNA, having taken the spacious Rooms of the Café de France, at the corner of George and King streets, begs to apprise all admirers of the noble game that here—in a well-ventilated room—will be found three first-class Tables, with the best appointments, for either Billiard's or Pyramid or General Pool.
S. M'K., being long known to many gentlemen players, solicits their patronage, and that of their friends, and assures them that they will always find the tables well dressed and regulated, with good balls and cues, and every attention paid to the score, so as to render the game an agreeable and gentlemanly amusement.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—On and after this date please address us to MUSCLEBROOK, and all Goods or Parcels to our care per rail, as usual, via Newcastle.
WILLIAM E. POTTS and CO., Forwarding Agents.
5th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE of seized goods, consisting of Tea, Tobacco, Opium, Drapery, and Chinese Fancy Goods will be held in the Queen's Warehouse on THURSDAY, the 10th of June next, at 11 in the forenoon.
W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Sydney, 26th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS against the estate of the late GEORGE FORBES, Esq., Liverpool street, Hyde Park, will be good enough to send them in to DAVID FORBES, Esq., Chambers, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, without delay.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, the undersigned, hereby give NOTICE to the public generally, that I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS or transactions after this date, without my written authority.
June 2nd, 1869. THOMAS COLWELL, Billeroy.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Paddington, Waverley, and the surrounding neighbourhood.—Mr. EDWARD JOHNSTON having started business as a Wholesale and Retail GROCER, at the corner of the Glenmore Road and Paddington, he requests the public to give him a trial, and they will find a well-assorted Stock of Groceries of the very best quality, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

TO BUTCHERS.—Hall's cattle cannot be for sale to-day; they are unavoidably POSTPONED till a future date, of which due notice will be given.
G. M. PITT.

PARTIES leaving Sydney, and disposing of their FURNITURE, will obtain the highest price in cash from the undersigned. J. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278, George-street.

£100 REWARD.—The Sydney Insurance Company hereby offer a reward of one hundred pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of Thursday, the 21st instant, set fire to the dwelling-house of Regentville, near Penrith.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
27th May, 1869.

£1 REWARD.—Lost a Black and Tan TERRIER SLUT, with a small scar on back. The finder will receive the above reward on bringing her to No. 8, O'Connell-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Richmond Common, about the middle of last May, Three Saddle HORSES of the following description:—
A Chesnut, with a small star on forehead, branded horseshoe over WS on near shoulder, B on near thigh; aged, pulled tail.
A Skewbald, branded ER off shoulder, RH near shoulder; aged.
Bay, branded HL, near shoulder; aged.
£15 reward, if stolen, on conviction; £3, if strayed, on delivery to ROBERT ROBERTS, jun., Windsor.
8th June.

LOST, a pair of Silver SPECTACLES, supposed left in railway carriage to Parramatta, on Tuesday last. Five shillings reward on restoring to —per, R. M., Gas Company's Office, Sydney.

LOST, BOOK, "Where is it" on cover. 10s Reward. Atlas Printing Office, Hunter-street.

LOST, about three or four weeks ago, a RING, sapphire, set in gold claw. Any person bringing the same to Wentworth House, Church-hill, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Monday evening, a Memorandum BOOK. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. ROTHWELL, Bootmaker, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, at Moore's Wharf, landing from the Malta, a small dark leather TRAVELLING BAG. Whoever will bring it to the Australian Club will be rewarded.
Sydney, June 9, 1869.

LOST, on Wednesday afternoon, in George-street, small green RETICULE, containing £1 note, half-sovereign, bill, and key on string. Reward, at 190, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

No. 69-88. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 9th June, 1869.
UNPAID STREET-WATERING, AND OTHER RATES.—Notice is hereby given, that DISTRESS WARRANTS are about to be issued, indiscriminately, for the recovery of Watering-street Rates, and all other Rates now due, unless paid into the Office of the City Treasurer forthwith.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 69—42-49.
TO BELLFOUNDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of Bells for Public Schools.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders, endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Bells for Public Schools," must be addressed on or before THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1869.
Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW CASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND FREE LIBRARY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the first portion of a building for the above Institution.
Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. KRENE'S, Newcastle; or at the Offices of the Architect, Mr. B BACKHOUSE, George-street, Sydney, until the 20th instant inclusive; when the Tenders are to be directed, endorsed, and addressed to the President, Mr. WILLIAM KRENE, Newcastle. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN COWAN, Hon. Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of an additional Schoolroom at St. John's, Darlinghurst. Plans and specification may be seen at HILLY and HUNT'S, Architects, 138, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are required for Additions and extensive Repairs to the Australian Club.
Plans and Specification can be seen at the office of WILLIAM MUNRO, Architect, 62, Pitt-street, where tenders will be received till noon of SATURDAY, the 26th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of Two first-class SHOPS in George-street. The works may be tendered for as follows:—
1st. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork, in one sum.
2nd. Carpenters, joiners' work, and all finishing trades, in one sum.
3rd. Or the whole of the works in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before SATURDAY, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, until the 18th instant, for the erection of a residence at Burwood, for R. Smith, Esq. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS wanted, for flagging in front of a house. Apply 228, Sussex-street.

TENDERS invited for the purchase and removal of materials of premises in Lower George-street, lately occupied by E. O'Hara. R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS will be received until Saturday evening, 12th instant, for the Carpenter Work of a building (labour only). Specification at Shannon Hotel, Riley and Stanley streets.

A CARD.—Mr. TRAFFORD, Dentist, 85, William-st., Woolloomoo. Hours of attendance, 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

A SUPERIOR HANDWRITING or Bookkeeping taught in a few lessons. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Sydney Writing Institute, 166, Phillip-street. Established 1861. The system forwarded per post for self-improvement.

BALMAIN REGISTRY OFFICE FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—Mrs. GLOVER begs to call the attention of the ladies of Balmain to the above, where the strictest attention will be paid to all favours.

DR. HOBBS'S Health Establishment being enlarged, a number of young gentlemen can obtain a permanent home. Newtown.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

EVENTS FORETOLD, Nativities calculated, by Madame De VERE, Yurong and Liverpool streets.

FURS CLEANED, Made Up, Repaired, and Preserved from insects, at T. J. PALMER'S, 27, Hunter-st.

H. D. COCKBURN, Auctioneer, Pitt and Park sts., gives the highest price for Household Furniture.

INSTANT CURE of TOOTHACHE, no cure no pay. C. EDWARDS, People's Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.—Consultation verbally or by letter, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street.

MR. MANBY, Attorney, Solicitor, &c., 434, George-street, three doors from Royal Hotel.

MILLER and HARRISON, Timber Merchants, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf, Bathurst-st.

MR. MARSH receives PIANOFORTE PUPILS at his residence, 137, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CRAVIN, Professor of the University of France, who has just arrived in Sydney, would be glad to meet with PUPILS in French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, or Literature, History, and Geography. Address to the Oriental Hotel, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—J. C. BAIN, Ironmonger, Removed to 172, Pitt-street, next Mr. Renny's, Royal Blue House.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, has REMOVED from 737, George-st., to 23, Hunter-st.

REMOVAL.—Mr. THOMAS PATTERSON, Practical Medical Herbalist, Medical Botanist, &c., has removed to the "Herbarium," 242, Pitt-street, near Market-street. N.B.—Agent for the sale of new and rare plants.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

WOODS, SHORTLAND, FOX, and CO., General Carriers and Forwarding Agents. Offices, 479, Geo.-st.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.
24,000 Negatives registered.
INSTANTANEOUS Photographs. A fine collection of specimens on view. First Prize Silver Medal awarded for Photographs, London Exhibition, 1862.

MR. VICTOR A. PROUT, Photographer to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Awarded first prize at the late Exhibition. 137, Castlereagh-street, opposite Victoria Club.

ALARMING Sacrifice! Startling Reduction!—First-class Photographs, 5s dozen. J. YATES, 432, George-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen, 4s per half-dozen. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer, 101, King-street, has reduced his CARTES

ARRIVAL
OF THE
ENGLISH MAIL
PER MALTA.

THE R. M. S. Malta, Captain Barlow, arrived in Port Jackson, at 4 40 p.m. yesterday. We have received by her our usual files of papers, and our English and Foreign correspondence.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1869.

The public Revenue Returns, made up for the year, and the quarter ended 31st March, show an increase of £2,991,772 for the year, and an increase on the quarter of £731,314.

The Rev. W. G. Cowie, Rector of Stafford, has accepted the Bishopric of New Zealand.

There continues to be a want of confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Diplomatists of all sections and nations seem imbued with this impression, and it is partaken of by commercial men and financialists. France, it is thought, will not suffer Prussia to be the one great German power, and Austria, of course, cannot desire it; Russia next has to be considered. Her aspirations are towards coming South. The German States which have lately been expunged are not satisfied, so that many elements of discord exist under the rose. A rapture would involve the Eastern question settlement on a different footing. England in the first instance would necessarily be neutral, but would most assuredly become involved, and then the European conflagration would be general.

Now in this aspect of affairs it has to be added that France, Prussia, and Russia are all considered to be making preparations for the coming event. Russia is raising £50,000,000 in all and upwards, in the shape of loans for the development of her railway system. She gives a guaranteed State interest, and thereby takes possession of the capital subscribed, and can on an emergency borrow and use the same on merely giving her promise to repay. Prussia, which is not in want of money, is acting quietly and arranging her military power. France, which is just now replete with money, having £47,000,000 say of gold in the bank, is not behind hand. Very recently a notice was issued that the soldiers on six months' furlough, expiring on the 31st instant, were to join their regiments on that date, but it has been since officially declared that there is nothing unusual in this.

The new Spanish Constitution was read in the Cortes on the 31st March. It proposes an hereditary monarchy, a Cortes consisting of a Senate and a Congress to make laws to be sanctioned and promulgated by the king—the monarch to exercise the Executive through his ministers. The Catholic religion to be retained and maintained by the nation, but Spaniards and foreigners to have free exercise of other forms of religion.

The vacant throne was intended to be offered to Dom Fernando of Portugal, but he has signified his intention not to accept it, and therefore it will not be offered. The Duke de Montpensier will no doubt be elected.

There has been a report that ex-President Johnson is dead, but this is not true. He is, however, very ill.

On Thursday, the 31st March, the Bank of England rate of discount was raised unexpectedly from 3 to 4 per cent., and it has not since been reduced. The cause appears to have been that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had to borrow largely from the bank to meet the quarterly payments, &c., otherwise there was no occasion for the advance.

The Volunteer Review on Easter Monday, the 29th March, was a partial failure. The day opened with a terrific hurricane, during which H. M. Training ship Ferret was wrecked on the Admiralty pier at Dover. The Castle heights were covered with snow, the fall of hail was something unprecedented. The destruction of the Ferret was very rapid, but the crew, officers, and boys on board, were all saved. The number of persons which viewed the fatal catastrophe was immense. A Military Council of the Commanders of Brigades of Volunteers decided to abandon the review under the overwhelming force of the elements, and the men accordingly dispersed. The weather afterwards moderated and the Duke of Cambridge and suite arrived, when H. R. H. declared that the review ought not to be postponed, and orders were given for the brigade to reform and march past the flagstaff to take up their appointed position. The mimic war took place as well as could be expected, the fortress and the turret ships Royal Sovereign and Scorpion took part in the affray, and the cannonade was briskly kept up until the shades of evening closed in.

Numerous meetings of Irish Churchmen in Ireland have been held in opposition to the Government Bill of disfranchisement, &c.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have so far terminated their tour in the East that they have arrived at Constantinople, and been most brilliantly entertained by the Sultan, prior to a visit to the Crimea.

Charles Farquhar Shand, Esq., Chief Justice of the Mauritius, has been created a Knight of the United Kingdom, by order of her Majesty.

The new Bishop of the Mauritius will hold confirmations this month at Paris, Brussels, Calais, and Boulogne, on behalf of the Bishop of London.

The Rev. W. G. Cowie, rector of Stafford, who succeeds Dr. Selwyn in New Zealand, will take the title of the "Bishop of Auckland," and not that of Bishop of New Zealand. This indicates that other bishoprics will be created in New Zealand.

Mr. John Lothrop Motley, late Minister at Vienna, has been appointed Minister of the United States Government of America for England, in place of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who has anticipated his recall by tendering his resignation to President Grant.

Prince Louis of Bourbon, eldest son of Count d'Aquila, was married at New York, on the 20th March, to a Miss Amelia Isabel Hamil, an American beauty, with whom he recently eloped from Paris, after repeated failures to be married by the Catholic Church.

The Hudson's Bay Company have accepted the proposal of the Government to receive £300,000 for the transfer of their sovereignty of the territory in British North America to the Canadian Government.

Earl Russell has brought in a bill before the House of Lords, to enable the Crown to create "life peerages."

The financial budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was brought before Parliament on Thursday, the 8th April. He estimated the revenue at £72,856,000, and the expenditure at £68,223,000, being a reduction of expenditure from last year of £2,261,000 which would give a surplus of £4,632,000; but the cost of the Abyssinian war was £9,000,000, of which £4,600,000 had still to be met, leaving a surplus of £32,000.

To the surprise of everybody he then announded a series of reductions in taxation, by converting most of the assessed taxes into license duties, payable in the beginning of the year instead of by instalments, including the land, house, and income taxes, and which by the end of the next financial year would give a surplus of £3,380,000. By which he could reduce the income tax by 1d. in the £, abolish the ls. duty on corn, &c., and the fire insurance duty. On minor subjects of taxation he proposed to set free locomotion, by most considerably reducing the duties on cabs, &c.

There has lately been a great movement about the "Sunday question," namely, as to whether museums should be opened to the public on Sundays, which of course, is in truth observed by all religious creeds as the "Sabbath." Deputations, both for and against, have waited upon the Government in the person of the Home Secretary.

A movement in favour of emigration to the colonies (Canada, Australia, &c.,) and to America) has recently commenced, which promises great success towards mitigating the evils attending the present lamentable state of the poor of London and the country. Emigration committees are to be formed throughout the country, and more especially in the distressed districts, to diffuse information upon emigration matters to the colonies.

The "strike" amongst the Preston operatives continues, and is spreading, without hope at present of any compromise.

Cardinal Cullen, who has several times been a guest at the Viceregal Lodge at Dublin, has threatened to excommunicate all Roman Catholics who should attend a Masonic ball to be given to H.R.H. the Prince Arthur, and the result was that not one member of that Church was present.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

It will interest the Masonic body all over the world to know that the grand dedication ceremony of Freemasons' Hall, recently rebuilt in sumptuous style, took place on Wednesday, the 14th April. The new hall presented a gorgeous sight when opened for the first time in "Grand Lodge." The Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, was surrounded by 1000 officers of lodges from all parts of the United Kingdom. On one side he was supported by Earl Dalhousie, G.M. of Scotland, and the Duke of Leinster; on the other, G.M. of Ireland represented by a nobleman, an officer of the Irish Grand Lodge.

A large meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Monday evening, the 12th April, to consider the question of a national system of emigration. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Torrens, M.P., to the effect that emigration was one of the best methods of relieving the misery that exists. Both he and Mr. M'Arthur, formerly member of the Legislative Council of Adelaide, gave favourable accounts, life, &c., in Australia. The latter proposed that the colonies should provide one-third of the means required, the Government should give another third, and that the remaining third should be provided by the emigrants themselves, or by private means. Lord Alfred Churchill moved the second resolution. He said that while the exports of British manufactures sent to the United States was only on an average of 17s. per head of population, that to Canada they were to the extent of £5, to Australia £8, and New Zealand £10. Deputations were afterwards appointed to wait upon the Home and Colonial Secretaries.

Emigration to Canada has commenced in real downright earnest, by both private and Government means. The Government will convey any of the recently discharged Dockyard workmen, as also any hired artisans still employed, to Canada in one of her Majesty's troop-ships, on condition that each person possesses £2 15s.

H.H. the Pope Pius 9th, on Sunday, the 11th April, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his first mass, and which, in London, was celebrated by Archbishop Manning, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorfields, who delivered a sermon on the text,—"What shall I render unto the Lord for all the benefits I have received from Him."

Prince Arthur, who is in Ireland, has been most warmly received everywhere, and about 4000 persons were present at the Masonic Ball at the Exhibition Building.

The Emperor Napoleon the Third has addressed a letter to M. Rouher, in reference to the centenary of the birth of Napoleon the First, which, he proposes, shall be celebrated by raising the pensions of all soldiers of the Republic and the First Empire.

In the French Senate there has recently been a long discussion on the Armaments, which, to some members, were considered excessive, not only in France but in other Continental countries. Mr. Rouher said that it was the duty of the Government to secure the safety of the country.

In the Legislative Assembly, the Marquis de Laval-tte, in reply to inquiries respecting the relations of France with Tunis, Prussia, Rome, and Greece, said that the French Government would maintain peace by all legitimate means.

The refusal of Dom Fernando of Portugal to accept the Crown of Spain has accelerated the movements of the adherents of the Duke de Montpensier. The debate on the Constitution is now in active progress.

The settlement of the railway question between France and Belgium is in progress, but the negotiations have met with some hindrance.

The marriage of the Duke Robert of Parma to the Princess Maria Pia, daughter of the late King of Naples, has been celebrated by Pius IX. in person, who is godfather to the bride.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a telegram to the Sultan, thanking him for the reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Constantinople.

The Senate of the United States of America has rejected the Alabama Claims Treaty by a majority of 54 to 1. It has ratified the Naturalisation Treaty in Great Britain. Mr. J. Lothrop Motley has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, resigned.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

The Lords of the Admiralty have accepted the tender of the Australian Meat Company (limited), for whom Messrs. John M'Call and Co. are the London agents, for the supply of 200,000 lbs. Australian preserved beef; and should it, as it no doubt will, prove to be satisfactory, a large and profitable trade will at once be opened up. For the general English public, however, fresh preserved meat is required, although good corned beef will sell well and readily.

The next matter relates to the practice of the Australian banks of receiving consignments of wool for sale in London. At a meeting of merchants held on Monday, the 19th April, resolutions were passed that such practice is opposed to established custom, is contrary to the true principles of banking, interferes unjustly with the business of the merchant, and is prejudicial to the banks themselves—that the practice should be discontinued, and the banks confine themselves to their legitimate business.

The news of the finding of a lump of solid gold in Australia, of 210 lbs. weight, has attracted much public attention and has tended to promote the success of Australian gold-fields in this country.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the 16th April, Lord Houghton called attention to the question of emigration, observing that labour was as necessary now as formerly for the development both of Australia and British North America. To provide means for conveying paupers to the colonies, he proposed to empower the Poor Law Guardians to raise money by a rate with a Government guarantee, and that if any difficulty remained that it might be overcome by a Royal Commission.

The Government intends to bring forward a bill to remove the Law Courts to the Thames Embankment, and to sell the Carey-street site as occasion serves.

A report from the Cape of Good Hope that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Zanzibar in January is proved to be erroneous, as letters are in London from that place to the 3rd March, and nothing had been heard of the great traveller for months.

The Manchester trade is in a wretched state, numerous failures having taken place during the last few weeks. The Preston strike continues.

The sojourn of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Turkey and Egypt has been supplemented by a visit to the Crimea, where the Russian Government has made great preparations for his reception. A telegram states that he has returned to Constantinople, but no details have yet been received of the incidents of the Royal visit.

The Irish Church Bill came on for discussion again on Friday, the 16th April, when Mr. Disraeli moved the first of the Conservative string of amendments, but he has been defeated by large majorites on that and subsequent resolutions.

"Murder will out"—an instance of which is given by the confessions of a man of the name of Sheward, at Norwich. It appears that he murdered his first wife 18 years ago, and has led a miserable life of late from remorse of conscience. It appears that after killing her he proceeded to get rid of her remains piecemeal, clipping the hair into little pieces and distributing them to the winds—boiling the head to prevent identification, and then smashing it into bits—boiling the hands and feet for a like purpose, and gradually getting rid of the entire body. He was, on Tuesday, the 3rd April, hanged at Norwich gaol.

Michael Costa, the celebrated opera conductor, has received the honour of knighthood.

From the *European Mail*, *Home News*, and other papers we extract the following intelligence:—

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the younger members of the Royal Family, visited London from Windsor on April 6. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on April 8. Most of the Ministers, the leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the members of the royal household were in attendance. According to ancient custom, some of the senior scholars of the Blue-Coat School attended with their masters, and presented their charts and maps. A considerable number of presentations were made. Her Majesty the Queen and the Princesses left London on Saturday morning, April 10, and arrived at Windsor about 2 in the afternoon. The Queen visited Aldershot on Saturday, April 17; and on Tuesday, April 20, left Windsor for Osborne, where she arrived in the evening. The Prince and Princess Christian, the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the children of the Prince of Wales, remain with the Queen at Osborne.

The Queen has created Prince Arthur a Knight of St. Patrick.

The churching of her Royal Highness Princess Christiana took place at Windsor, in the private chapel within the Castle, on Saturday, March 27. The Princess, who has thoroughly recovered her health, afterwards visited the Queen. The baptism of the second son of the Prince and Princess Christian took place in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, on March 31. Her Majesty was present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The infant Prince received the names of Albert John Charles Frederic Alfred George.

The *Leinster Express* is informed, on what it states to be good authority, that her Majesty the Queen will spend two months in Ireland next autumn.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold was so ill as to be unable to travel by train with the Queen. The Prince left Buckingham Palace in the morning, in advance of her Majesty, and went in a carriage by road to Windsor. Upon his arrival at the Castle, the Prince was placed upon a couch, and carried to his apartments. His health has since sufficiently improved to allow him to go to Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Port Said at 8 o'clock on March 26, and arrived at Alexandria at a quarter to 10 on the following morning. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards left for Constantinople. The Prince and Princess were met at Old Cairo by Taufick Pacha, son of the Viceroy, some of the Ministers, and the principal members of the Consulate. There was no ceremony, but hearty greetings and glowing accounts given and eagerly listened to of the travels up the river. The Prince—in light-coloured travelling dress, and an Indian puggaree round his pith helmet—looked the very picture of health; so likewise did the Princess, as she stood underneath her sunshade, talking gaily with the young Egyptian Pacha. The Prince of Wales related how, between the two cataracts, he had shot a crocodile. He seemed proud of his exploit, and so he may be, for crocodiles are tough-skinned, and it requires a very unerring aim to make the wound a mortal one. The sacred animal—symbolical of the Nile, or abundance and luck—was stuffed on the spot, and is to be taken in triumph to England. When at Thebes, the Prince was informed of the existence of a tomb not yet come to light. Excavations were commenced, and a sarcophagus of red granite, in the form of an Osiride figure, covered with hieroglyphics and cartouches—the feet partly broken—was found. The Prince and Princess have been travelling in Egypt under very favourable circumstances—and were able to lay aside the *bagnette* of royalty—the Princess for a charming *abandon*, and the Prince for the *laisser aller* of any ordinary Nile traveller.—Nothing can be better in taste, form, substance, and spirit, than the reception given by the Sultan to the Prince and Princess of Wales in Constantinople, where they arrived on April 1. They are lodged in his Majesty's Palace of Salih Bazaar, which is built on the edge of the Bosphorus, above Tophanch and below the Sultan's present residence of the Dolmabakshi. There are guards of honour, carriages, saddle horses, caiques, and an immense staff of servants for ever on duty. The Sultan's own band of eighty-four admirable musicians, all Turks—drilled, however, by an Italian master—play every evening at dinner; the bandmaster is a Pasha, and there are twenty officers in the band of different ranks, from lieutenant-colonel down to lieutenant. The table is covered with gold and silver plate. Every morning there comes a present from the Sultan of the most exquisite flowers, and trays laden with the finest fruit. The valetaille, in green and gold liveries, with white cuffs and collars, throng the passages and corridors, and black-coated chibouquejees are ready at a clap of the hands to bring in pipes, with amber mouthpieces of fabulous value, crested with hundreds of diamonds and rubies, and coffee in tiny cups, which fit into stands blazing with similar jewels. The *cuisine* cannot be surpassed, and the wines are of most celebrated vintages. But the great event of this Royal visit was the State dinner of the Sultan at Dolmabakshi Palace. This was the first dinner ever given by the Sultan at Court. It was also remarkable as being the first occasion on which any Minister, except a Grand Vizier, has ever sat down in his Majesty's presence. H.R.H. the Prince attended a cricket match at Constantinople on April 8. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess visited the Grand Vizier on the 9th. The Prince and Princess left on April 14th for the Crimea, returning to Constantinople on the following Friday. They then proceeded immediately to Greece, and arrived at Athens on April 20th, where they were received with great ceremony. Their Royal Highnesses are expected in Paris on April 29th.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that the Prince of Wales has had a communication from home which will cause him to shorten his sojourn in the Levant, as it is the especial desire of the Queen that he should return to London by the second week in May. His visit to the King of Italy, for which arrangements had been made, will consequently be postponed till another occasion.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

When Prince Arthur and the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer visited Trinity College, on April 10, they were received by the provost, vice-provost, and a number of the fellows. An address was presented to the Prince in the examination hall, in which the students had assembled. Many ladies, admitted by ticket, were present. "Separated as this land is," the address ran, "by a wide and often angry sea from the other portions of her Majesty's dominions, we have been deprived of that share of the Royal presence which they have so freely enjoyed; and we therefore welcome, with more than usual satisfaction, the presence of one of the sons of our beloved Queen. We cannot but remember that her Majesty has marked, in the person of your Royal Highness, her favour to this portion of her kingdom in a special manner. Named by her Majesty after one of Ireland's greatest sons—named, in the second place, after Ireland's apostle and patron saint—your Royal Highness is in a manner identified with Ireland's fortunes. We trust that when, in this your first visit to the land of your adoption, you have learned to judge for yourself of the virtues and the failings of its children, of its material progress and its shortcomings, your hope for its future will prevail, and you will watch its yet lingering steps in the race of nations with deeper interest. We trust that your Royal Highness's visit to our shores may be often repeated, and that, in each succeeding year, that hope may brighten and that interest increase." Prince Arthur, replying, said the address of the learned and august body reminded him of that which he would be slow to forget, that he visited Ireland under happy auspices. "The son of my most gracious and dear mother the Queen, the godson of Ireland's most famous warrior, I also bear a name which is dear to every Irish heart. The welcome which I have already received at the hands of all classes of the people gives me hope that these associations are not forgotten. Allow me to assure you that I, at least, shall not be forgetful of them, and still less of the loyalty to the Throne which has prompted your kind expressions towards myself."

When the Prince ceased the students indulged in "Kentish fire." His Royal Highness was then conducted to the library, and had shown to him the first edition of Virgil, printed at Venice at the close of the fifteenth century. At the museum building the students again mustered, and the Kentish fire was once more raised. Having rushed in and occupied the hall, they gave three groans for Maynooth and Cardinal Cullen, and cheers for the Queen and the Church. A groan for Earl Spencer was, according to the *Freeman's Journal*, also called for. When the Viceregal party were passing out, cheers were given for the Countess Spencer. The Prince and the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer then drove to Powerscourt. The day was fine and genial.

Prince Arthur left Dublin on April 14th, for Dundrum, Tipperary, *en route* to Thomastown Castle, the residence of Count and Countess de Jarnac. Triumphal arches were erected at Dundrum, and the Prince was enthusiastically received. On April 15th the Prince left Thomastown, and passed through Cashel and Cahir on his way to Lismore. At Cahir a detachment of Scots Greys formed a guard of honour. The Prince arrived at Killarney on April 20th, and received an address from the townspeople. His Royal Highness was enthusiastically received.

Prince Arthur's reception in Ireland is said by a London paper to have disappointed the Fenians, who hoped for some vehement expression of ill-will towards an English prince. They are especially displeased with the loud and long-continued applause with which the Prince was greeted at Maynooth. A correspondent to the *Irishman* laments that the future priesthood of Ireland should have thus behaved; and states his opinion, as held also by others, that upon religious matters priests should be listened to and obeyed; "but that towards the education of our peasantry into a sense of manliness and independence, and into a feeling of patriotism that will yet blossom into great achievements, their teaching, judging from its present foreshadowing, is likely to prove barren of any beneficent result, and may be productive of much evil." The progress of Prince Arthur through Tipperary and Waterford has been quite an ovation; everywhere he has been received with the warmest enthusiasm.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 15.—Before going into Committee on the Irish Church Bill six hours were spent on the Conservative side in repeating arguments against the measure. Mr. Newdegate led off in a speech of an hour and a half's duration. The advent of Mr. Aytoun, determined to make his speech, though his proposed instruction to the Committee had been suppressed by the Speaker as irregular, excited marked symptoms of impatience. The rising clamour was rather increased than diminished by the intervention of Sir P. Burrell and Captain Archdall on behalf of order, and the Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep order at the bar, which thereupon was promptly cleared, members having the choice of sitting in the body of the House or going out. Mr. Whalley and Mr. O'Reilly Dease alone intervened from the Liberal side, so that the talk could hardly be called a debate. Towards 11 o'clock Mr. Gladstone replied, Mr. Disraeli added a few words indicating his dissent from the course pursued by Mr. Newdegate, and the division was taken. There were 355 votes for going into Committee against 229 on the other side. The Chairman however, had no sooner taken his seat than he was called upon to report progress.

April 16.—In committee on the Irish Church Bill there was a long and animated debate on the Royal supremacy, for the preservation of which Mr. Disraeli moved the omission of clause 2, dissolving the legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland. The principle of religious equality required that as the Irish Catholics had their head in the Pope at Rome, Irish Episcopalians should be allowed, in the same way, to have a supreme head in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. Dr. Ball urged the same view with much vigour, incidentally illustrating the relations between himself and the chief on this question by the remark that he (Dr. Ball) had a particular amendment on the paper. Cries of "No" elicited the explanation that it stood in Mr. Disraeli's name. Sir R. Palmer opposed the amendment in the interests of the Irish Church, which, when deprived of State support, was entitled to be free from State control in the same way as other denominations. The Attorney-General pointed out that the Royal supremacy only implied supremacy in the law Courts of the country, which would still be preserved after the disestablishment of the Irish Church in the lay tribunals to which like all other bodies it would be subject. A remark of Mr. Gladstone's, that the Irish Church, when disestablished, ought to be perfectly free in action and organisation, led Mr. Disraeli in his reply, after denouncing the bill as the most pernicious in his whole Parliamentary experience, to taunt the Premier with a policy which, if consistently carried out, would inflict freedom, in other words destruction, on the Establishments of England and Scotland as well as of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone reminded the committee that his remark had been altogether misconceived. He did not say that freedom or absolute freedom, or any freedom was the title, or right, or prerogative of every body of Christians in the country, but only of every body of Christians subsisting on its own resources. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 344 to 221,—a majority of 123.

April 19.—The House resumed the consideration of the Irish Church Bill in committee. The committee agreed to clauses 10 and 11, which provide that after the passing of the Act no person shall be appointed by her Majesty or other person or corporation, to any dignity or preferment in the Protestant Church, and that all property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be transferred to the new Church body, and the commission dissolved. The first real show of opposition was offered on the 12th clause, the purport of which was to vest in the new commissioners, on and after the 1st of January, 1871, the property now enjoyed by the dignitaries and cathedral corporations of the Irish Church, to which Mr. Hardy, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli from illness, moved an amendment to prolong the operation until the 1st of January, 1872. The amendment was negatived by 301 to 194. A smart, lively, and sometimes angry debate followed, in which the general question of disestablishment was re-opened. It was carried on in the midst of great noise and excitement, and ended with another division and the adoption of the clause by 214 to 103. The thirteenth clause, which provides for the dissolution of ecclesiastical corporations, and the cessation of the right of prelates to sit in the House of Peers, Mr. Charley on leavoured to amend by proposing to strike out the latter provision. This was resisted by Mr. C. Fortescue (Secretary for Ireland), who pointed out that the retention by the bishops of seats in the House of Lords would not be consistent with the altered circumstances of the Church, when its connection with the State had ceased. The amendment was withdrawn. Afterwards a proviso was added to the effect that every present archbishop, bishop, and dean should, during his life, enjoy the same title and precedence as if the Act had not passed; and in that shape the clause was agreed to.

April 20.—Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. Collins, stated that the clergy of the Irish Church ordained before the period of disestablishment would retain all the privileges and qualifications they now possessed of being able to officiate or hold preferment in the Established Church in England; should there be any doubt on the point, he would take care to make it clear prior to the Irish Church Bill reaching an advanced stage, so that there should be no question as to the personal privileges of these gentlemen. With reference to the clergymen ordained after disestablishment, he believed the general law was that they were qualified for clerical employment in England, unless where any statutory disability had been interposed to limit or prevent it; and it was on record that after the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, at the commencement of William the Third's reign, the clergymen of that Church were employed both in England and Ireland, and certainly one bishop of that Church became a bishop of the Established Church in England. It might be necessary, however, to direct the attention of Parliament to the subject, with the view to the adoption of some more uniform principle than now prevailed in the law.

April 22.—The House went into committee on the Irish Church Bill. The provisions of several clauses were affirmed by large majorities; but upon one point the Government volunteered a modification, which will secure to non-permanent curates a sum calculated at the rate of £26 for every year they have been in the Church instead of the £200 originally contemplated.

MR. LOWE'S BUDGET.

On the 8th April the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at five minutes past 5 to make his financial statement. He said that in his analysis of the public accounts he would omit all reference to the cost of the Abyssinian war. The receipts of the year were £72,592,000, or £568,000 less than had been estimated by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. W. Hunt). The receipts for the previous year were £69,600,000, but the principal part of the increase of revenue this year was accounted for by the addition to the income tax, this tax showing an increase of £2,400,000. The expenditure for the last year had been less than the estimate by £611,000; but it amounted to £72,972,000, whilst the revenue collected was only £72,591,000, there being thus an excess of expenditure over revenue of £380,000. For the coming year he estimated that there would be a reduction in expenditure of £2,261,000, and this was mainly due to the heroic efforts of the Secretary of War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. He estimated that the revenue for the coming year would be £72,855,000, whilst the income had been for the last year £72,591,000. But for the Abyssinian war there would be this year a surplus of £4,632,000. The total cost of this war would be £9,000,000, but it must not even now be assumed that we had heard the last of the cost of the Abyssinian war; and he thought that we might be considered fortunate if the £9,000,000 should not be exceeded. The balance at the bank stood at the low sum of £2,776,000. The charge remaining in reference to the Abyssinian war was £4,600,000, so that this sum would about balance the amount of the surplus that there would otherwise have been. There would, therefore, practically be no surplus; and if these were all the facts he should feel bound to ask the House to impose some fresh taxation. There were, however, the assessed taxes, which were not collected by revenue officers, but in a manner which had antiquity, and nothing else to recommend it. The amount of these taxes was about £3,250,000. They were collected twice a year, and by parochial instead of public officers; and it would be a great convenience if they could be collected only once a year and by public officers. As to the income tax also considerable improvements might be made in the mode of collection. In Scotland the tax was collected only once a year, and this system was found there to be a great convenience. If the collection were made the same way in England £100,000 would not only be saved, but it would place the Government in possession of a sum of £3,350,000, in addition to £600,000, the amount of the last half-year's assessed taxes. If this £3,350,000 were to be added to the surplus of £4,600,000 (the difference between income and expenditure), there would be a total sum of £7,950,000. From this £4,600,000 must be deducted for the balance of Abyssinian expenditure, leaving £3,335,000 to be dealt with. In disposing of this windfall the Government thought their first duty would be to take one penny off the income tax (reducing it from 6d. to 5d. in the pound). They next proposed to abolish the duty of 1s. per quarter on foreign wheat and other grain (amounting to £900,000), and to abolish the remainder of the fire insurance duty. This latter operation would take effect from Midsummer next. It was also proposed to abolish the tax on hair powder (which only realised £925); to reduce the duty on armorial bearings to one guinea, with an additional guinea for those inscribed on carriages; to reduce the duty on male servants to 15s. each, and on two-wheeled carriages to a similar sum; to reduce the horse-dealers' license from £27 to £12 10s.; to abolish all exceptional taxes on locomotion by removing the taxes on omnibuses and stage-coaches, and placing them on the footing of other hackney carriages; to reduce the duty on horses (irrespective of size), from 21s to 10s. 6d. each; to reduce the duty of metropolitan cabs from £19 5s. on "four-wheelers," and £16 on "hansoms," to £3 3s. on the former, and £2 2s. on the latter, and to abolish altogether the duty on post-horses and the license for tailing tea. These remissions would amount in the aggregate to £3,050,000, of which sum £2,940,000 would fall on the present year. Deducting, therefore, £2,940,000 from the £3,350,000, and then adding to the latter the £32,000 surplus, after providing for Abyssinia, the final surplus would be £442,000. The Government believed that the result of their financial scheme would be to effect a great administrative reform in the mode of collecting a portion of the revenue, and to create by a sort of Parliamentary magic a disposable surplus of £3,350,000, with the only drawback of having one quarter of the year later than another. As the right hon. gentleman having referred to some other minor details (including collie dogs and foreign beer), concluded amid loud cheers. Mr. Ward Hunt (ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer) criticised Mr. Lowe's Budget, and after a few remarks, principally of congratulation, by other members, a *pro forma* resolution was proposed on the tea duties; and after some minor business the House adjourned.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Young asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether there has been any correspondence between the Australian Government and the Home Government on the subject of a fortnightly postal communication subsequent to the correspondence included in the Parliamentary Paper of July 24th, 1868, and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay the same upon the table of the House.

Mr. Monsell said there had been a good deal of correspondence as to postal communication with the Australian colonies subsequent to that included in the Parliamentary paper to which the hon. member referred, arising chiefly out of the Postal Conference held in Melbourne. There were no public despatches specially on the subject of a fortnightly postal communication, but there would be no objection to produce the correspondence. The colonial newspapers showed that great interest existed throughout Australia on this subject, and that the colonies were anxious for a fortnightly postal communication.

MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In the House of Commons on the 21st April,

Mr. T. Chambers moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and contended that the scriptural law only meant that a man should not take to wife the sister of his wife during his wife's lifetime. The motion was seconded by Captain Egerton.

Sclater-Booth moved that the second reading be postponed for six months. He protested against the assumption that the time was favourable for again bringing forward the question in consequence of the large Liberal majority in the House, because the opposition to the measure had hitherto proceeded in a great degree from the Liberal side of the House. The reopening of the question must have the effect of unsettling people's minds by inducing persons to contract those marriages from the impression that there was a party ready to take up their case in Parliament and get them legalised. It was not a question that should be identified with the policy of the Liberal party, and the removal of the restriction must be considered not as a step forward, but as a step backwards to a more uncivilised state of things. The amendment was seconded by Mr. O'Reilly, who quoted the opinions of Dr. Manning and the late Cardinal Wiseman in support of his views. Such marriages in Ireland were extremely exceptional, as would appear from information he had received respecting the applications for dispensations for contracting such marriages. Lord Bury, who had formerly introduced a like measure, contended that the question was really one of religious liberty. Mr. Beresford Hope said he should oppose the bill, for the reason that, if passed, they might proceed further and legalise a man's marrying his stepmother. Sir George Gray hoped the bill would pass, as it would, in his opinion, conduce to the happiness of a great number of people among the working classes. Mr. Bright, regarding the matter as one of sentiment rather than of argument, contended that the law as it stands at present is very unjust, and stated that in no other Christian country are marriages such as were proposed to be legalised by this bill forbidden. As at present, the law was very unjust, and particularly to the poorer classes. He therefore appealed to the House to mark its decision upon this bill by an emphatic vote. Sir J. D. Coleridge opposed the bill, and contended that the majority of the people were quite content with the present state of the law. The House then divided, and there appeared—for the second reading, 243; against it, 144; majority for second reading, 99. The bill was then read a second time.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

From Port Said the canal passes for thirty-eight miles through Lakes Menzaleh and Ballah, the route having been chosen to take advantage as much as possible, of lakes or basins of lakes. There is then a nine miles' cutting through a sandy plateau, and the canal passes on for five miles through Lake Timsah; thence there is another cutting of six miles, and the canal enters the Bitter Lakes, and traverses them for twenty-seven miles; there is then a cutting of three miles through rock, and passing on for twelve miles through the plain of Suez, the canal finally reaches the Red Sea at that port. There is a breakwater there half a mile in length, but there is not the same amount of drift of sand at Suez as at Port Said. The work thus sketched out has not been fully completed, but the progress of the excavation leaves little doubt that there will be complete water communication between the two seas before the end of the present year. A travelled correspondent writes:—I read in the London papers a paragraph in large type, "Opening of the Suez Canal." As one acquainted with the present condition of this great undertaking, I think that this statement may convey rather an erroneous impression to persons who may happen not to be well informed on the subject of the maritime canal. Nothing more has been accomplished than this. A sluice has been opened for the purpose of allowing the waters of the Mediterranean to flow into a dry depression called the "Bitter Lakes." These depressions are twenty-five miles in length, and the engineers of the company calculate that it will take about five months to fill them to the sea level. Until this level has been attained, it must be obvious that the canal cannot be said to be opened in any comprehensive sense of the word; that is to say, as regards its great object and end, in opening up a highway leading directly from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea—and this, not for small coasting craft only, but for the ordinary class of steamers and other vessels employed in passenger and merchandise traffic between Europe and the East. Such a statement might prove, therefore, in some measure damaging to this remarkable enterprise; because, when the public see the announcement of the "Opening of the Suez Canal," and then are unable at present to see this followed by any practical results, they may naturally be disposed to assume that the undertaking is, after all, only what has been so often put forward regarding it. The month of October or November is the earliest date named by the company's engineers for the opening of the entire canal; and if the public will have the patience to wait till then, they will be in a better position to judge for themselves whether the money, talent, energy, and time devoted to this great work have proved successful or otherwise.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain are advancing very slowly towards a settlement, if, indeed, they can be said to advance at all. On March 30, the text of the proposed Constitution was presented to the Cortes, and it has been debated ever since. Every hour that passes without some definite settlement adds to the difficulty of the Government, and increases the popular disgust and weariness of the revolution. The new Constitution declares that the Government is to be a Monarchy, with responsible Ministers. But no acceptable Monarch is to be had. Prim stated openly that the Cabinet had their Sovereign ready "cut and dried;" they kept their secret well, but there is now no doubt their choice had fallen on the ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal. It was said that Olozaga was about to start for Lisbon to make an offer of the Crown; but immediately—upon the mere rumour—a telegram was sent to the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, directing him to refuse the offer in the most positive manner. This has given great offence in Madrid. Now there is again talk of a Directory, and it is even said that Prim has thrown in his lot with the Republicans. Another loan has been "contracted for"—£10,000,000 at 29! This will give less than £3,000,000—if they get it—and will not keep the wolf long from the door. The Bourbons have only to be patient and wait, to get "their own" again. The Ex-Queen is living very quietly in Paris, and apparently has no desire to return to Spain. The Emperor and Empress have treated her Majesty with great distinction ever since she first set foot on French soil; and, for some reason or other, have encouraged a great intimacy between the Prince Imperial and the young Prince of Asturias. The Emperor's "gallantry" to the Queen at the Paris races, which merely consisted in his offering Her Majesty his arm, and conducting her to a seat, has given rise, according to a "fashionable" contemporary, to "no end of scandal!"

THE OVEREND-GURNEY PROSECUTION.

There is a probability of the Overend-Gurney prosecution ending in a breakdown. Dr. Thom, the prosecutor, intends to conduct the prosecution himself. He will have against him a most formidable array of the ablest counsel that unlimited wealth can procure; and it is hardly to be expected that in such a complicated case an unprofessional man will be able to hold his own, single-handed, against them. This case affords another argument in favour of the appointment of a public prosecutor. The trial is sure to last many days. The expense of counsel for the prosecution would be immense, and would fall altogether upon the prosecutor, a private individual, whose means are no doubt impaired by the losses he has sustained.

BILL GLADSTONE'S BILL.

The Irish Protestants—clergy as well as laity—are greatly excited about the Church question, and very strong language has been used. The Bishop of Derry characterised Mr. Gladstone's Bill as "written unreason, written tyranny, and bearing the stamp of falsehood." But the

As a native-born Australian he did not hesitate to say that the book was one series of libels and misrepresentations. Many of the statements were altogether without foundation, and the majority of them were gross exaggerations. Leaving an unpleasant subject, he came to one more congenial, that was, that he hoped they would succeed in forming a centre, at which the affairs of Australia could be with advantage discussed. Several other toasts having been given, the proceedings terminated.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS ON THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.

A series of extraordinary frauds on the Great Central Gas Company have been committed by a man named Benjamin Higgs, a book-keeper in their employ. The amount has been stated at £80,000, but it is now feared that £150,000 will hardly cover the full extent of his depredations. Not only have large sums received for coke never found their way to the company's bankers, but forged debentures to a considerable amount, it is said, are afloat, upon which Higgs regularly paid the dividends as they fell due, in order to keep their issue from the company's knowledge. These debenture bonds, it is affirmed, although issued fraudulently, bear the *bonâ fide* signatures of the directors and the common seal of the company, so that detection by the holders was simply a matter of impossibility. It has been rumoured that Higgs must have taken away a large sum of money, but this could not have been the fact, as on the eve of his departure he offered to pay a wine merchant in Coleman-street an account of £300, but as he also wanted money he drew a cheque for £600, and it being past banking hours he got the wine merchant to cash it and give him the balance. It would appear that he expended the money as readily as he obtained it, and although he took little with him his estate will realise, it is said, about £30,000. The creditors have sought to appropriate for the benefit of all concerned, and the Gas Company, it is said, are willing to go in with the other creditors, and share the £30,000. But here they are foiled by Lord Westbury's Bankruptcy Act of 1861. The 70th clause of that Act provides that if any person not being a trader shall, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, depart the realm, or being out of the realm remain abroad, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy; but before any adjudication in bankruptcy shall be made against the debtor, he must be served personally with a copy of the petition; or, if the creditors are unable to find out his whereabouts, they must prove to the Court that every reasonable effort has been made to serve the debtor, and that the attempts to serve the petition came to the knowledge of the said debtor and were defeated by his conduct. The result of this state of the law is, that about £50,000 worth of property is being scrambled for by the creditors and the wife of Higgs, and there is no legal power under the Bankruptcy Act to touch one penny of it. It is believed that Higgs has sought refuge in Spain, with which country England has no extradition treaty. At Judges' Chambers, on April 14, before Mr. Justice Keating, there were some proceedings on the part of the Sheriff of Middlesex in respect to the goods of Higgs. The Guarantee Society had seized the property at Teddington under, it was alleged, an authority to enter the premises. The plaintiff in the action issued an execution, and the Sheriff of Middlesex, by his officer, took possession. There were several claimants, and they were represented on the present occasion before his lordship. The case is not yet decided. Meanwhile the *Twickenham Observer* has published the following interesting narrative of some portions of this swindler's career:—

Benjamin Higgs, late of Tide End-house, Teddington, absconded on the 5th of March, from the employment of the Great Central Gas Company, in whose service he had been for several years. His salary at the time of his disappearance was under £400 per annum. His establishment at Teddington, however, was of almost princely character. Mr. Higgs' habits were luxurious and extravagant in the extreme. The house, which contained about thirty rooms, was fitted and furnished in the most sumptuous style. The large pleasure ground ran down to the river Thames, where he had built a massive river wall. He had also a large kitchen garden, and a model farm. He was building extensive stabling, fitted with all modern appliances, kept two pairs of carriages, nine horses, and several ponies, and his family carriage and brougham were the most substantial and elegant in the neighbourhood. The domestic arrangements were in keeping with the general character of the establishment; there were eight female servants, five gardeners, one groom, a coachman, and under coachman, the household expenses requiring not less than £2000 a year. The furniture, the sale of which took place on Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, was of remarkable style and quality, as may be judged from the fact that a pianoforte sold for 155 guineas, which originally cost 300 guineas, but this was regarded as the greatest bargain of the sale. Mr. Higgs's personal tastes and habits were not less extravagant, his gold watch and diamond rings were the envy of the connoisseurs. He was musical, too, and his weekly musical parties were graced by the presence of our most celebrated artistes, who were sumptuously entertained and sent to London by special train. Mr. Higgs's benevolent instincts were as large as his expenditure was liberal, not to say extravagant. On the occasion of the grave concerts at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington; the most celebrated professional singers were engaged, the programmes were marvels of artistic beauty, the expenses were paid by Mr. Higgs, and the entire proceeds were devoted to the building of new schools. On one occasion an insolvent received a cheque for £180, with which he effected a composition with his creditors. On another occasion an unfortunate man who was seriously injured by an explosion of the kitchen boiler while at his house, was established in business with £300. The Free Church of England at Teddington, which, however, Mr. Higgs never attended, received a new organ at a cost of £300, and the same congregation now meeting in an iron church, recently rejoiced in the promise of £2000 towards a new and more substantial structure, which promise, however, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," has vanished with Mr. Higgs. On the morning of his "departure" there were eighty men employed upon a new mansion which was in course of erection upon land he was to have purchased at a cost of £600 per acre, the purchase, however, was never completed, although the buildings were in progress. The mansion was estimated to cost £50,000. The contract for the brick and stone work was £12,500, and the contractors' sheds and outbuildings actually erected upon the ground cost £600. The freeholder was informed on the Tuesday before Mr. Higgs' departure that there would be some difficulty and delay in the purchase and completion of the freehold, in consequence of Higgs' wife's trustees having failed to meet their engagements. It should be observed that he accounted to his wife and friends for this extraordinary expenditure, by saying that he had received a legacy of £50,000 from a relative. The immediate cause of his sudden departure—the mysterious advertisement—the still more mysterious paragraphs in the evening papers, and the long delay in publishing the facts have yet to be explained to the public, and especially to the shareholders of the defrauded company. It is certain that for several days before leaving he was making preparations for his departure. We are informed that on Friday afternoon, the 5th March, he entered the Waterloo train as usual, but instead of alighting at Twickenham, proceeded on to Reading, thence to Liverpool, and that night went on board a steamer for America. There is one side to this extraordinary story which is indescribably painful, Mr. Higgs has left behind him a wife and eight children (probably by this time nine), who until now were ignorant of the source whence all the comforts and luxuries of their home were derived, and therefore innocent of all participation in the fraud, and, we are sorry to add, are rendered absolutely destitute and dependent upon others.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* adds a few particulars to this account of the career of Mr. Higgs. The writer states that in addition to the large sums of money fraudulently obtained from the Gas Company's funds, he was very successful in bona fide speculations, by which he honestly cleared many thousands of pounds. In one instance, £10,000 is said to have been the net profit. Such was his readiness to oblige those who then reckoned themselves his friends that during the monetary panic of 1866 he is said to have averted ruin from more than one person of position in the city. "His extravagance in all things" (the writer of the letter adds) "can scarcely be conceived; and by numerous acts of charity, so strong a feeling has been excited in his favour amongst the poorer classes of Teddington and the neighbourhood, that at the sale of his furniture at the Clarence Hotel last week I heard remarks made, that, were a thousand pounds offered for his apprehension, not a poor family in Teddington would betray him."

The Gas Company hold their half-yearly meeting on Friday, April 30, when full disclosures are expected.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Another dreadful colliery catastrophe, causing the death of at least 36 persons, occurred on the morning of Thursday, April 1, in the South Lancashire district—an explosion of gas in the fiery Arley Mine, the seam in which so many fatalities have recently happened. At 7 o'clock the usual indications on the pit bank showed that the Highbrooks Colliery belonging to Messrs. Mercer and Evans, and situated in Park-lane, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, a short distance from the boundary of the borough of Wigan, had "fired," and the news spread with startling rapidity, so that the pit bank was quickly crowded with the friends and relatives of the men who were employed at the pit. Upwards of 70 men worked at the pit; about one-half of these were brought to bank uninjured; at least 28 have perished; 15 others were recovered fearfully burnt or suffering from the effects of choke-damp. The Highbrooks colliery consists of two shafts—an upcast and a downcast, both originally sunk to work the Orrell 4-feet seam, which is found in the upcast at a distance of 280 yards from the surface. In the downcast, however, it was found that a fault occurred which had the effects of throwing the Orrell 4-feet, or Arley Mine, which should lie sixty yards below the 5-feet, to a point sixty yards above it, or at least 120 feet out of its ordinary position. The winning of this 4-feet seam has been a matter of no ordinary difficulty, for, as the work has progressed, fault after fault has obstructed the progress of the work. The seam, too, so notably a gaseous one, has had to be got with the greatest caution, and every means has been adopted which could be suggested to secure the safety of the workmen. All the lamps were locked and examined by the fireman, no collier was allowed to fire a shot unless the fireman had first examined his place and given him permission, and carr was taken to secure the services of the most competent men and underlookers and their assistants. The fireman, Richard Gerlley, made his customary examination of the 4-feet seam, commencing at 4 o'clock, and afterwards returning to the pit-eye to lock the lamps of the colliers when they descended the shaft to their work. Several shots, it is stated, were made ready for firing on the previous evening, and Gerlley was asked to superintend the ignition of these as soon as possible. He went to consult with a brother fireman on the pit bank, and then descended again as soon as possible. He left the pit-eye and proceeded to the southerly part of the workings for the purpose of examining the places in order to give the necessary sanction to the firing. Immediately after this the explosion occurred—how has not been ascertained, for the whole of the men and boys employed in the part into which Gortley went, as well as the fireman himself, are dead.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Emperor of the French has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:—"Palace of the Tuileries, April 12, 1869. Monsieur le Ministre,—On the 15th of August next a hundred years will have elapsed since the Emperor Napoleon was born. During that long period many ruins have been accumulated, but the grand figure of Napoleon has remained upstanding. It is that which still guides and protects us—it is that which, out of nothing, has made me what I am. To celebrate the centenary date of the birth of the man who called France the great nation, because he had developed in her those manly virtues which found empires, is for me a sacred duty, in which the entire country will desire to join. In my opinion the best way to honour that national jubilee is to spread a little comfort among the Emperor's old companions in arms. The 2,700,000f. which the Legion of Honour distributes to them every year is insufficient to assure their existence. I have thought that the Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations might be made to distribute larger pensions to those old soldiers, by abandoning to it the credit granted by the Chamber during a number of years, necessary for the recovery of its advances. By that means aid will be efficaciously afforded to glorious misfortune, without in any way modifying the provisions of the Budget. My desire is that from the 15th of August next every soldier of the republic and of the first empire should receive an annual pension of 250 francs. The Legislative Body, I have no doubt, will receive this proposal with the national feeling by which it is so eminently animated. It will think, as I do, that in a period when complaints are made of the progress of scepticism, to reward examples of patriotic devotedness and to recall them to the memory of the younger generations cannot but be of great utility. To awaken grand historical recollections is to encourage faith in the future; and to do honour to the memory of great men is to recognise one of the most striking manifestations of the Divine will. I beg you to come to an understanding with the Ministers of Finance and of my Household for the preparation of a bill, and for its presentation without delay to the Legislative body, after having taken the opinion of the Council of State. Whereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.—NAPOLEON." It is calculated that the number of survivors of the armies of the Republic and the Empire is about 40,000.

RELEASE OF SIR E. C. BARDLEY.

Sir E. C. Bardley, who, it will be remembered, was convicted of bigamy some months back, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been granted a free pardon. He was set at liberty some time ago on the ground that his health was suffering from the confinement, with a stipulation that he should leave England until the term of his sentence had expired. The *Pall Mall Gazette* stated that "ever since his release, at any rate, he has shown every sign of sound health and a cheery spirit; moreover, the necessity for flying abroad seems quite to have disappeared, and the design to be abandoned." It insinuated also that Mr. Childers had used his influence to obtain the release of his "near relative." A letter from Sir E. C. Bardley's solicitor disposed of both statements. The application for Sir Bardley's release was made without Mr. Childers' knowledge, while he was on the Continent, and was granted by the late Secretary, not "the colleague of Mr. Childers." The Solicitor states, also, that Sir E. Bardley is still abroad, and in very bad health. These statements were verified by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Gathorne Hardy in the House of Commons, on April 20. Mr. Childers is so well known in Australia, that in justice to him we have drawn attention to these facts.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The usual Easter Review of our Volunteers took place this year at Dover. The weather was so bad that the Brigadiers thought the review could not be held, and the men were dismissed. The Duke of Cambridge, however, insisted upon their recall, and the review took place. That so many answered to the call is creditable to their discipline. The manœuvres have been unfavourably criticised by military critics; but after all has been said *pro* and *con.*, the Volunteers—under the most unfavourable circumstances—do not appear to have shown to any disadvantage compared with the regular troops at the Aldershot reviews. The weather was most tempestuous; so much so, that the training brig Ferret got adrift, and was dashed to pieces against Dover Pier.

CONVICTION OF ADMIRALTY OFFICIALS.

The Admiralty officials, Gambier and Rumble, charged with conspiring together to obtain a sum of money from Mr. Maxwell, under the false pretence of obtaining for him the acceptance of a contract, were tried for the offence on April 9th. The jury convicted them, and they were sentenced each to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The recent Cape mail brought a vague rumour of the safe arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, which Sir Roderick Murchison declares to be quite unfounded. He is still hopeful of the great African explorer's safe return to England, but he supposes the Doctor to have abandoned the northern route down the Nile, and to have struck westward from Lake Tanganyika, and that he is once more traversing the continent from east to west, and will in due time be heard of in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast or the Portuguese settlement. It is, however, by no means improbable that the Doctor has made for Lake Nyanza, in which case he may ere long meet with Sir Samuel Baker, who, released from his guardianship of the Prince and Princess of Wales, has been charged by the Viceroy of Egypt with a mission to put an end to the slave trade in the Nile basin.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The *Owl* states that the Flying Squadron, as at present arranged, will leave England about June 10, for Bahia, where it will be joined by the Phœbe from the West Indies; thence to Rio de Janeiro, and on to the Cape of Good Hope, which it will leave about the end of September for Melbourne and Sydney, visiting New Zealand about the middle of January, reaching Japan in March, and Vancouver's Island at the end of April, thence home, touching Honolulu, Tahiti, Valparaiso, and the Falkland Islands, *so as to reach England* by the middle of October next year. The same authority says that Mr. Childers and Sir Sydney Dacres, will go with the Reserve Fleet in the Agincourt, flying the Admiralty flag, and when they leave, the fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Key. Rear-Admiral Hornby will be second in command, hoisting his flag in the Duncan.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Eckford Lauder, R.S.A.—The death of this well-known artist occurred on Monday morning, March 29, in Edinburgh, near which city he was born in 1812. Several of his pictures gained great distinction. His "Ten Virgins" was engraved by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. For his two Scriptural pieces—"Wisdom" and "The Unjust Steward"—he received a prize of 200 guineas at Westminster Hall. And latterly, though, owing to failing health, his pictures have not been so successful, yet he always gave evidence of artistic power and elegance of design.

Admiral Thomas Mansell died at Fareham on April 1, in his eighty-sixth year. He entered the navy in 1798; was present at the reduction of St. Domingo in 1803; was wounded while recapturing a merchant vessel off Cuba; and was present at the taking of the Isle of France in 1810. He became rear-admiral in 1856, vice-admiral 1863, and admiral 1867.

Lord Fairfax.—Charles Snowden Fairfax, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Parliamentarian General Thomas Fairfax, and himself entitled to the title as the tenth lord, died at Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, C. S., on April 9, aged forty years. Lord Fairfax was born at Vaucleuse, Fairfax county, Virginia, on March 8, 1829, but for some years has resided in California, having served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State in 1854, and subsequently for five years was clerk of the Supreme Court of the same State. He was chairman of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention which assembled in New York, in July, 1868. He was thoroughly identified with the State of his adoption, and was well-known and respected on the Pacific coast. He was collaterally related to Thomas, the sixth Baron Fairfax, who, having relinquished his English estates to his brother Robert, went over to America and settled on a plantation of more than a million of acres in Virginia, which he inherited from his mother, Catherine Culpepper. Thomas Fairfax was the first person who employed George Washington as a surveyor. Robert Fairfax died in 1793, when the immense estate descended to the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, a second cousin, who became eighth baron. Charles Snowden Fairfax, the subject of this notice, was the great grandson of Rev. Bryan Fairfax, and succeeded to the title of Lord Fairfax in 1846—a title, however, which he never claimed, preferring to die, as he had lived, an American citizen. According to "Debrett," the peerage descends to his brother John, who resides in Maryland.

Sir Edward Cunard.—This well-known baronet, principal partner in the house of Cunard, Burns, and Maclver, steamship owners, died suddenly of heart disease at New York, on April 6, in his 53rd year. He is succeeded by his son, third baronet, Sir Bache Cunard, who was born in 1851.

The Earl of Radnor.—This nobleman died at Coleshill on Friday night, April 9, in his ninetieth year. The late earl was born in May, 1799. William Pleydell Bouverie, third earl of Radnor, represented Salisbury in the Liberal interest from 1802 to January, 1828, when he succeeded to his father's title. While a member of the House of Commons he advocated the claims of the unrepresented classes, Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of the Slave Trade, Roman Catholic Emancipation, Free Trade, and nearly every measure of a liberal and progressive character, and as a peer he pursued a similar course.

The Late Countess of Mornington.—The widow of a man who, whatever his personal character, was once the head of the house of Wellesley, deserves more notice than the few lines which announced the death of Helen, Countess of Mornington, on Friday, April 16. Her story is sad and pitiful. She was the daughter of Colonel Patterson, and granddaughter of a Scottish house of large property in Renfrewshire. Her first husband was Captain Bligh of the Coldstream Guards. Early left a widow, in 1828, when little more than thirty years of age, she married the Hon. William Pole Tylney-Long-Wellesley, then the only son of Lord Maryborough, who already gained the reputation of having broken one wife's heart, and squandered the great part of the fine property which had come to him by marriage from the Tylneys and the Longs. In course of time Mr. Long-Wellesley became Earl of Mornington, and head of the house of Wellesley; and when, some ten years ago, that nobleman died, a pensioner on the charity of his relatives, in an obscure lodging-house near Marylebone-lane, his poor wife had once, if not more than once, appeared at a metropolitan police court as a suppliant for public charity. Of late years nothing had been heard of her till the notification of her death the other day. She had attained her seventy-fifth year.

IRELAND.

A mysterious murder was committed on Sunday morning between Cappawhite and Limerick. The body of a man, apparently a respectable farmer, was found in a ditch, with the head broken in with stones. He must have been attacked in the most savage manner. Mr. Cullen, J.P., of Corry Lodge, Drumkeerin, county Leitrim, is stated to have been fired at near his residence, but he escaped unhurt.

By the death of Judge Dobbs a vacancy occurs on the bench of the Irish Landed Estates Court. The deceased Judge was sixty-three years of age. He was called to the bar in 1833, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1858. He sat as member for Carrickfergus from 1857 to 1859.

The O'Donoghue writes to an Irish paper to say that he did not attend the Dublin masonic ball as had been reported. "I did not," he says, "receive an invitation, and even if I had been invited it would have been impossible for me, as a Catholic, to have been present."

A man, respectably dressed, and believed to be a foreign sailor, was found dead, with his skull terribly fractured, on the railway between Cork and Mallow, on Thursday morning. The circumstances gave rise to a suspicion that he has been robbed and murdered while travelling over the line.

Mr. Topham, a gentleman farmer, and brother of a Protestant clergyman, was shot dead at Boffana, County Tipperary, on Thursday, April 1. Two bullets entered his head. No arrest was made, and the cause of the assassination is not known; but deceased is believed to have had a dispute some time since about land.

A respectable farmer, Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, land bailiff over the Kerry estate of the Board of Trinity College, was fired at when riding home from the town of Caherciveen on April 2, but he escaped the assassin's aim. No cause is assigned, and no arrest was made.

Lord Cloncurry committed suicide on Saturday, April 3, at his residence, Lyons Castle, County Kildare. His lordship had been under restraint for some time, having recently twice attempted self-destruction by the most extraordinary means, but on the day named he eluded the vigilance of his medical attendant and threw himself from his bedroom window, and survived only an hour. The deceased (Edward Lawless) was the third baron; was born September 13, 1816, and succeeded his father in 1853. He leaves a widow, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Kirwan, Castle Hackett, and eight children, of whom four are sons and four daughters.

Patrick Neligan was committed on April 1st for trial at the next Kerry Assizes, on the charge of inviting two soldiers of the 81st Regiment to take the Fenian oath and join the conspiracy.

A double attempt has been made to assassinate The Magillicuddy of the Reeks, in his domain at Killarney. He was twice fired at from the shrubbery. His clothes were perforated with slugs, but he himself was uninjured. This is the 17 years in succession in agrarian disputes existed to account for the outrage, and no arrests had been made. The Magillicuddy in his sworn information states that at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, March 25, he heard a noise outside the hall, and proceeded to ascertain the cause. On his arrival thereat, he heard efforts made outside to pick the lock of the door. He at once went up to his room and armed himself with a revolver. On coming down he found the door open, and he at once went out in search of the persons who sought to break in the door, but had not proceeded many yards when he was fired at twice. He attributes the outrage to no other motive than that of attempting to rob the place. On Saturday, March 27, two young men, who follow the occupation of dealers in soft goods, were arrested by the Beaufort police on suspicion of being the persons who committed the outrage; but on being taken before The Magillicuddy, they could not be identified by him.

The *Waterford News* says:—"We regret to learn that, owing to a recent deplorable event, the establishment of the Marquis of Waterford at Curraghmore House will be broken up, all the servants, with the exception of two, having received notice that their services are no longer required. The absence of a resident nobleman, who spent so much of his time at the family residence, will be felt seriously in the locality."

The Orange system in the North is showing signs of greater activity and strength. A proof of this is to be seen in the increased number of halls which have been erected for the meetings of the "brethren."

Cardinal Cullen has addressed a pastoral to his clergy, in which he says that most important legislative measures are pending, and if wise statesmen carry them a new era of peace will dawn on Ireland. He condemns the votaries of ascendency who fanatically oppose the Imperial Government and speak of kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne. The cardinal further states that all Catholics who encourage Masonic balls are *ipso facto* excommunicated.

AMERICA.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, of the 8th instant, referring to the expectation that Congress would adjourn "without doing anything to relieve the nation of its financial difficulties," says that it is tired of repeating the warning that the country cannot return from the enormous inflation of the paper currency to soundness and reality without a severe crisis. It considers, however, that this need not come at present, and, indeed, that there are no actual signs of the immediate approach of such an event. As often as there appears a little financial pressure, the public authorities are ever present stimulant to prevent the collapse. A few more bonds go abroad, throwing on the market a fresh supply of foreign exchange, and the expansion is again renewed." This power of drawing money into the country is described as equivalent to "a perpetual cotton crop at hand all the year round, and seemingly exhaustless." It is, in fact, "the oil that prevents the lamp from going out, and keeps everything cheerful and radiant." The writer adds: "Of course this constant addition to the foreign debt, while it bridges over the present difficulty, greatly increases the danger ahead, and prepares new pangs for the day of returning soberness; but it postpones the evil hour and this is all the inebriate ever asks. We reckon that not half of the available gold has yet gone abroad, so that 'eat, drink, and be merry' may be our motto for months, perhaps for years, to come. If the present is so like an enchanted dream, and the danger only in the future, may we not find a royal road to safety and peace without the tears of penitence, or the agony of remorse? For ourselves we expect no miracle. How long the excitement will last, or whether the reaction will come swiftly as a hurricane, we do not pretend to say. We do not urge any remedy, for we do not believe that anything effective could secure the popular approval. There will be no voluntary amendment. There never was any such case, and ours will prove no exception to the rule. We shall have contraction and revulsion at length, but only when the nation is powerless to prevent it."

President Grant has delighted "progressive" ladies in America by appointing three postmistresses. One of these receives the very important office at the capital of Virginia as the reward of her services to Federal troops during the war, she being a Richmond lady. On the other hand Secretary Boutwell is turning out large numbers of females clerks in his department, where they were appointed at the solicitation of Congressmen, on the ground of incompetence.

On Sunday, the 4th of April, there was a large "bond" robbery in Philadelphia. The thieves during the morning entered a building occupied by a saving fund known as the St. John's Beneficial Safety Fund, bored into the fireproof and supposed thiefproof safe, stole over 1,000,000 dollars in bonds and money, and got safely off with their plunder. The institution is located on Chestnut-street, one of the principal thoroughfares, yet the thieves carried on their operations without discovery. They will now through the aid of the detectives, endeavour to carry out the usual American plan of compounding with the losers, by offering for a portion of the plunder to return the balance. So well is this plan understood that the officers of the institution to get back their bonds, have already offered a reward of 25,000 dollars as a sort of beginning of the negotiation.

A new paper, called the *Imperialist*, advocating a monarchical form of government for the United States, has been started in New York city. It declares that the republican form of government is a failure here, and that this opinion has long been cherished by thousands of intelligent Americans. Who publishes it is unknown.

The President has appointed Mr. Edward Pierrepoint district attorney of the United States at New York city.

A despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, states that the harbour is now clear of ice and open, and that shipping has commenced.

President Grant has approved the bill passed by Congress modifying the "Tenure of Office Law," and it therefore goes upon the statute-book. There is for the present, therefore, a truce in the controversy, and so long as the President and the Senate agree as to appointments to office, no trouble will be feared.

The Senate of the United States has finally rejected the Alabama Treaty by a majority of all against one.

The latest proposal is that England shall be asked to cede British North America as compensation for the Alabama claims.

DR. MANNING AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A short time ago Dr. Manning refused permission to the members and supporters of the English Amnesty Committee, which has been organised for the purpose of procuring the release of the Fenian Prisoners, to receive signatures at the doors of the Roman Catholic chapels in London to the petitions in which the object of the association was promulgated. With a view to induce him to re-consider his decision a deputation waited on the Archbishop on Tuesday, April 13th, at his residence, York-place, Baker-street. After the representations of those who constituted the deputation had been adduced, the archbishop said he was anxious to do all in his power in compliance with the wish of those he was addressing. To prove what his sympathies were in this matter he wished to say that two years ago, when he had been requested to permit a similar course to that which had been advocated by the deputation to be adopted on behalf of men condemned to death, while he had been as anxious as any of them that the lives of those men should be spared, he did not think that the means proposed to accomplish the end were the most judicious which could be suggested. It would, he thought, have narrowed the basis on which the petitions had been founded; it would have made the English people believe that the plan projected had been an Irish and Catholic movement. He had, therefore, advised that their views should be set forth in such a manner that they would enlist a wider—in fact, a national sympathy. These things he mentioned to show that, as far as his own feeling was concerned, it went in the direction of that of the members of the deputation. At the same time, his personal desire was limited by obligations which attached to his religion and his faith. He distinguished political offences from all other forms of offences, and feeling profound sympathy with Ireland, no one would be more ready than himself to plead on behalf of the men for whose release the committee had been constituted. He asked them to allow him to consider the question again. It had been under his consideration once already. He would reconsider the answer he had returned to the committee and he would then address his answer to the chairman or secretary. He wished to take time in arriving at a decision, and he would give his judgment carefully weighed in writing, for by this means he would save himself pain. His heart was full of compassion for the poor men whose cause they were advocating, and he also, as he had said, felt the deepest sympathy for Ireland. The letter he had addressed last year to Lord Grey contained the expressions of his heart, and he had spoken in the strongest manner regarding the subject before him to many of the leading statesmen of the day. If his reply were adverse to their wishes they would understand that it was not as regarded the end to be gained he and they differed, but concerning the means which ought to be employed to obtain that object. The pastoral duties which attached to his office in the Church made his case peculiar and distinct from that of the members of the deputation. During the course of the proceedings the Archbishop asked if the committee, in speaking of political offences, included such crimes as treason, sedition, and conspiracy. In reply it was stated that if a conspiracy, having for its object the death of the Queen in order to terminate monarchical government, were designed, the committee would not sympathise with its promoters.—Dr. Manning has declined to alter his decision. In a letter to the amnesty committee he states that the invariable rule of the diocese has been to "exclude from the churches all matters that are not religious or ecclesiastical," and from this rule he is unable to depart.

THE POPE'S FESTIVAL.

Advices from Rome state that the festival to celebrate the anniversary of the Pope's entry into the priesthood took place on Sunday, April 11. Mass was said by his Holiness, in St. Peter's, at half-past 7 in the morning, before an immense congregation. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony, Pius IX., the members of the Papal Court, and the diplomatic corps were entertained at breakfast by the Chapter of St. Peter's. An amnesty, in which the political prisoners are included, has been granted. Rome is very full of strangers. The festivities were most imposing, and testimonials proceeded from all parts of the world, Rome setting the example, as in duty bound. Many cities of Italy sent deputations of noble ladies, or select young men, or distinguished individuals, bearing presents of all sorts. In Austria, the appeal of the bishops was responded to by congratulatory addresses very numerously signed, and splendid gifts for the sovereign Pontiff. Hungary followed the movement with special congratulations from each diocese, and a superb jewelled cross and gold chain, wrought by the first jeweller in Vienna, and paid for with money collected for a committee of the ladies of Pesth. Bohemia proved equally as enthusiastic, and the clergy of Prague had prepared a gold reliquary, richly gemmed and magnificently wrought, containing relics of St. Wenceslaus, St. Adalbert, and St. John Nepomucene. Central and Northern Germany were not less warm in their demonstrations. Bavaria sent the Holy Father fifty silver baskets full of gold coins, in allusion to the fifty years of his priesthood. The students of the University of Bonn invited all the Catholic students of Germany to sign a congratulatory address, and collected money wherewith to erect, as a memorial, a Catholic chapel at Geisswald. A Catholic Church is to be constructed at Berlin for the same purpose. Addresses and gifts proceeded from the Rhenish provinces, Silesia, Westphalia, and other parts of Germany. In France, Belgium, Holland, and England similar demonstrations were made, and from countries beyond the bounds of Europe numerous cases and bales arrived in Rome, directed to the Pope, labelled "To be opened on the 11th of April." The Pontifical provinces furnished the festive board spread by order of his Holiness at the Vatican on this joyous occasion. Each district sent its peculiar product. Thus Civita Vecchia supplied fish; Viterbo, cheese and flasks of the renowned *Est, est, est* wine of Montefiascone; Tivoli, oil and trout from the Upper Anio; Subiaco contributed pungent *pecorino* cheese, to give a relish to the wines of Frascati, Genzano, and Velletri. With game from the forests, curds and butter from the buffaloo farms in the marshes, kids from the hilly districts, and hams from the Campagna plains, his Holiness had enough to feed his guests and distribute abundant alms in kind to the poorer inhabitants of the Eternal City. Among the partakers of the Papal viands on this occasion were all the priests or monks in Rome who, like the Pope, had attained or passed the fiftieth anniversary of their first mass, and forty-seven individuals were found possessed of this qualification for a place at the Pope's table.

FIRE IN A MINE.

A telegram from California states that an awful calamity occurred in the Globe Hill mines, in Nevada. A fire broke out in the Yellow Jacket mine, and immediately extended to the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. It is not known how many persons were working in them at the time, but over thirty dead bodies were recovered during the afternoon and evening. Every effort was made by those outside to extinguish the flames and to save human life. Virginia city was deserted, nearly every resident of that place being at the scene of the disaster. Despatches dated at a late hour state that the fire in the Gold Hill mines in Nevada was still burning, but was more effectually under command, and would probably be subdued by morning. At least forty men are known to have perished, and twenty-eight bodies have so far been recovered.

THE STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

The *Organe de Mons* of the 22nd April says:—"Tranquillity exists in the Borinage, but the strike continues. If the present state of things is relatively better we must add that serious apprehensions are entertained as to the future. The is natural, for the workmen will soon be without resources. The men are in fact living on the wages they received last Saturday, and in a few days they will be without food. What will they do? The longer the strike lasts the worse things become. The shopkeepers of the Borinage are suffering severely. Some of the bakers have written to countermand the supplies of flour they had ordered, and the millers in other instances had ceased to execute orders. It is not our wish to darken the situation, but we repeat, the state of things is critical, and we dread the future."

REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY.

The *Gazetta di Milano* of April 8th publishes what it declares to be the text of the treaty recently concluded between France, Austria, and Italy. There are nine clauses in all, and the principal stipulations are as follows:—Italy undertakes to observe strict neutrality in case of war between France and Prussia. Should Prussia be assisted by another Power, Italy and Austria will jointly furnish France with a contingent of 400,000 men. At the end of the war France will evacuate the Pontifical territory in return for the assistance lent to her by Italy. The *Nazione* is of opinion that no treaty at all has been concluded.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria to the following effect was received in London:—"A timely discovery was made on April 2 of an attempt to assassinate the Viceroy. An explosive machine, with a powder-train leading to the door, and attached by a tube to a gas-pipe, was found under the seat of the Viceregal box in the theatre at Cairo. The Viceroy was apprised of the projected attempt on his life, and stayed away. The perpetrators are unknown, but several persons have been arrested on suspicion. His Highness has received the congratulations of the Foreign Ministers and Egyptian functionaries on his escape." Further particulars, subsequently made public, seem to leave no doubt that there really was an attempt made on the life of the Viceroy, though the details have been hitherto enveloped in such mystery that great doubts have been thrown upon its reality. A commission, composed of the English, French, Italian, and Greek consuls at Cairo, has been nominated to examine into the affair, and their first opinion was that the whole was a fiction, but upon further inquiries they have come to the conclusion that it was actually intended to assassinate not only the Viceroy, but also his principal ministers and other counsellors, who would undoubtedly have accompanied him to the theatre. The following are the most authentic facts of the case that have at present transpired. The theatre had been closed for days previously, thus giving the actors in the plot every opportunity for the execution of their plans, which were very simple. The house is built of wood, and the Viceroy's box is the nearest to the stage on the left hand side. His Highness's chair is on a slightly raised platform, and in the floor was found the infernal machine, composed of an apothecary's mortar. At the bottom of the mortar was found a layer of gunpowder, above which was a layer of balls, upon that another layer of powder, and on the top of all a layer of bullets and small pieces of glass. Between each layer was placed paper, and a quantity of powder was also strewn about under the raised platform, and so arranged under the main gas-pipe that fire could soon have finished the work of destruction. A wick impregnated with some inflammable matter was then introduced into the mortar, and passing down the wall was hidden sufficiently by the gas-pipe to escape observation, while the other end of the wick was attached to a beam near a gas-jet in the side scene, where it could easily be ignited. The committee of inquiry is still continuing its investigations. Another attempt which has been kept very secret, was also made on the life of the Viceroy, the Prince Heritier, and his ministers, on April 18, as they were returning from Tomallia, and it was only owing to the intelligence of the driver of the pilot engine that the attempt failed. About six miles from Cairo the pilot engine exploded a fog signal that had been placed on the line about a hundred yards from a turning that completely hid from sight the rest of the line on which the Viceroy's train was proceeding. The engine-driver pulled up, but afterwards reflecting that the day was too clear to need the use of fog signals, started again at full speed, and just in time, as he was only well started when the Royal train turned the corner, and an accident would have been inevitable.

SPORTING.

The Craven Meeting at Newmarket began on Monday, April 12, and lasted during the week. Its chief feature was the re-appearance of the Derby favourite, Pero Gomez, in the Biennial Stakes, which he won without difficulty. He remains firmly at the head of the Derby favourites, and seems likely to carry off another Blue Riband for his lucky owner. Wild Oats and Belladrum were his most formidable opponents, but they have all the appearance of being *hors de combat*.

The Epsom Spring Meeting was held on March 30 and 31. The City and Suburban Handicap, run on the first day was won by Alpenstock, a three-year-old, who had not previously distinguished himself. He won very easily from Drummer, who got badly off. Both Alpenstock and Drummer are by Rataplan. The next day, in the Metropolitan, Drummer turned the tables upon the City and Suburban winner, and won the race in a canter by three lengths. The fine staying qualities the Drummer displayed recalled the running of Caractacus in 1862, and he has become a good favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby. Two great favourites for these races appear to be settled. The trainer of Wild Oats finds it impossible to train him, and a notice to this effect was posted at Newmarket by the Duke of Newcastle, who could do no more, in the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, who is the owner of the horse. No one can make out Belladrum. For a long time the opposition to him for both races has been so determined that it is set down to "inspiration." Mr. Merry refuses to come to his rescue, and though the horse is said to be well, and to be doing good work, it seems almost certain that something is amiss with him. This leaves Pero Gomez, without dispute, the first favourite for the Derby, which he is very likely to win; though an impression prevails that this will be an "outsider's" year.

Anglo-American Boat Race.—Not only the lovers of manly sports but the whole British public will be glad to learn that an Anglo-American boat race has been arranged, and that it will take place in August next, upon the Thames at Putney. The challenge has come from the other side of the ocean, and has been cordially accepted on this side. We shall all appreciate and admire the courage of our American brethren. They have sent their challenge to the victorious Oxford University Club, and are themselves coming across the ocean to meet the Oxonians on the very

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Royal Duke, schooner, 109 tons, Captain T. Smith, from Auckland 16th May. R. Campbell and Co., agents.

John Nicholson, ship, 685 tons, Captain J. W. Webster, from the Start Point 11th March. J. Fraser and Co., agents.

Helen McGregor, (s.), 110 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Master Cohen, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Buchanan, and 3 in the steerage. C. and N. S. N. Co., agents.

Alexandra (s.), 700 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs James, Dr. Mackein, Messrs. T. Cottle, A. Meeks, and 40 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Malta, P. and O. S., 1200 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, from Galle 16th May, and Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers from Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Friend, Miss Bowden Mr. C. T. Wood and servant, Mr. E. Buckhalte. From Calcutta: Mr. G. G. Davies. From Madras: Mr. Anderson. From Bombay: Major Dumbleton, Mrs. Wilcish, Dr. Perkins. From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Little and son, Miss Lunney, Mr. Klugender, H. Moore, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane.
Zephyr, for Java.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Planet, for London: Queen of the Colonies, for San Francisco; A. H. Badger, for Lyttelton; Hero (s.), for Auckland; Australind, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 9.

A. H. Badger, barque, 337 tons, Captain Brownell, for Lyttelton. Passenger—Mr. J. Brownell.

Queen of the Colonies, ship, 1346 tons, Captain Jones, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. T. S. Glaister, Miss Glaister, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs G Mitchell, Masters Mitchell (2), Mrs. Summerfield, Dr. Bocklitz, Messrs. E. W. Holland, H. Littleton, Melville, H. Norman, and 28 in the steerage.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 1003 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs E. Williams, Captain Sayers, Captain Napier, Messrs. J. R. Bingle, Lampton, C. H. Fisher, W. D. Fisher, W. Hill, W. Dunn, A. M. Buchanan, J. Carbines, F. Campbell, and 30 in the steerage.

Florence Irving (s.), 454 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. J. Cowlishaw, Miss M. Cowlishaw, Rev. G. Barlow, Rev. R. W. Orton, Messrs J. Reid, B. Simpson, Goodwin, Roberts, C. seal, Boyer, D. Williams, Dyason, Jones, Coodman, Trey, Johnson, J. Coffey, and 7 in the steerage.

Planet, ship, 665 tons, Captain Combes, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. B. Samuda, Captain J. Smith, and 19 in the steerage.

Australind, barque, 489 tons, Captain Allen, for Auckland via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 9.

Esther Maria, from Jervis Bay, with 1600 feet timber, 1 ton fish; Speedy, from Camden Haven, with 47,000 shingles, 10 bags grass seed, 1000 staves; Rose and Thistle, Evelina, from Port Stephens, with 280 sleepers, 10 logs, 18,000 feet hardwood, 61,000 shingles, 50 bags maize, 3 hides; Cicero, from Bellinger River, with 25,000 feet cedar; Vibilia, Drover, from Newcastle, with 430 tons coal; Restless, from Moruya, with 23 tons granite; Little Pet, Retrieve, from Wollongong, with 136 tons coal: Woniora (s.), from Bulli with 230 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 8 calves, 3 bags flour, 20 cases fruit, 178 bales hay, 94 hides, 26 bags oysters, 30 bags potatoes, 160 sheep, 8 bales skins, 3 tons coke.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 9.

Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Evelina, Clara, for Port Stephens; Esther Maria, for Jervis Bay; Atalanta, for the Clyde River; Speedy, for Camden Haven; Vibilia, for Newcastle; Restless, for Moruya; Retrieve, for Brisbane Water; Little Pet, for Wollongong; Maggie Logen, for Lake Macquarie; Woniora (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

John Nicholson, from London: 45 packages, T. Call; 13 packages, L. and W. Paul; 23 packages, J. W. Pass; 5 packages, J. Watson; 19 packages, Parkes and Co.; 30 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co; 2 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 22 bales, A. Cubitt; 10 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 38 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 package, Rev. Mr. Cave; 200 hogsheads, D. Cohen and Co.; 200 hogsheads, 253 packages, Campbell and Co.; 1 package, G. Gibson; 3 packages, Wallach, Brothers; 40 hogsheads, 620 boxes, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 205 cases oilstores, Peate and Harcourt; 485 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 5 packages, J. Andrews; 4 packages, S. Rabone; 238 packages, Saddington and Sons; 251 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 60 packages, R. Binnie; 4 packages, Mason and Co.; 100 packages, Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.; 70 packages, Hardie and Mitchell; 984 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 12 packages, Berens, Levy, and Co.; 13 packages, M. and Moss; 3 packages, F. Korff; 10 packages, H. Crouch; 9 packages, J. Baptist; 4 packages, W. H. Paling; 275 packages, T. Nossiter and Co.; 3 packages, Owen and Beckett; 4 packages, L. Moss; 23 packages, Feldheim, Jacobs, and Co.; 5 packages, Belby and Scott; 43 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 2111 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 packages, Fox and Co.; 21 packages, J. Isaacs; 8 packages, J. Gould; 3 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 3 packages, E. Davis and Co.; 158 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 41 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, G. K. Holden; 2 packages, W. Duff; 1403 bars 60 plates, 67 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 74 packages, Keep and Parson; 10 packages, J. M'Donald; 110 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co.; 7 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 30 packages, Gas Company; 655 packages, a quantity of salt, Burrows and Barnard; 6 cases, Blackburn and Co.; 13 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 23 packages, T. J. Boar; 12 packages, Wyatt, Brothers; 2 cases, Myers and Solomon; 2317 packages, Order.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 3 cases, Gordon and Gotch; 2 cases, W. Aricli; 1 cask, F. Lassetter; 12 coils pipes, P. Fleming; 2 cases boilers, 19 cases, 1 case, Slater; 1 case, Mrs. Sandon; 8 cases, Fairfax and Co.; 14 coils rope, R. Stubbs; 2 cases, 1 cask, 1 box, C. Powell; 1 case, J. Palmer; 1 package F. Richardson; 8 cases, Ward, Brothers; 100 cases brandy, Smith, Brothers; 5 tanks nuts, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 8 packages, S. Greenfield; 20 boxes candles, R. Toase; 9 boxes candles, L. Kavanagh; 1 case, A. Warren; 1 case, J. Keep; 1 bale woolpack, Clark and Cooper; 2 cases, Carmichael; 1 case, Sir W. Macarthur; 13 packages, Captain G. Bowman; 15 tons pig iron, J. Walker; 2 cases 1 bag pepper, 1 case spices, 5 cases coffee, Sutherdem; 1 portmanteau, J. K. Dutton; 1 case, Commissariat, Sydney; 1 case organ, 25 cases sago, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 cases iron, J. Ellis; 126 bags potatoes, W. B. tesman; 1 coil belting, A. S. N. Co; 20 hogsheads ale, 38 bags enamel, 33 packages, Order.

Royal Duke, from Auckland: 114 packages flax, A. Forsythe; 280 boxes sugar, P. N. Russell and Co.; 19 packages butter, Order.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

Queen of the Colonies, for San Francisco: 1700 tons coal, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 cases plants, Guilfoyle and Co.

A. H. Badger, for Lyttelton; 100 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 packages tea, 50 cases geneva, 741 bags sugar, 318 tons coal, 6 hogsheads tar, 12 bundles bags, 160 cases fruit, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 30 drums oil, A. Ellington; 100 boxes candles, Broomfield and Whitaker; 20 bales bags, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 package, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Bell.

Planet, for London; 170 bales wool, 135 casks black oil, 5 casks sperm, 236 casks cocoanut oil, 24 bundles whalebone, 2 packages tortoiseshell, 62 cases gum, 59 bales cotton, R. Towns and Co.; 184 bales wool, Campbell and Co; 26 bales wool, 2 bales leather, Alderson and Sons; 38 bales wool, 1 case, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 11 bales wool, O. B. Ellsworth; 5 bales wool, Harrison and Jones; 69 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 12 bales wool, G. Thorne; 53 bales wool, T. Holt; 55 bales wool, Young and Lark; 45 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 49 bales wool, R. Binnie; 257 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 5 bales wool, and a lot of horns and bones, Owen and Beckett; 1 package, H. B. Bradley; 29 packages, J. J. Combes; 1 case skins, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 3 bales wool pieces, R. G. Massie; 30 casks tallow, 1000 hides, 17,710 treenails, 30 bales bark, 1 butt wine original cargo from Brisbane, Australian Consolidated; 1091 bales wool, 376 casks oil, 24 bundles whalebone, 2 packages shell, 62 cases gum, 59 bales cotton, lot of bones and horns, 21 bales leather, 23 packages cloth ng, 3 bales wool pieces, 50 casks tallow, 1000 hides, 17,710 treenails, 35 bales bark, 4 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Lyttelton.—By the A. H. Badger, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Planet, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Queen of the Colonies, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland, via Newcastle.—By the Australind, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.; Blackbird (s.), on Friday, at 11 a.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 9: Fiery Cross, ship, 659 tons, Captain Middleton, for Shanghai; Freak, brig, 217 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia; St. Thomas, brig, 211 tons, Captain Thayard, for Newcastle; Dandenong (s.), 375 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Earl Dalhousie, ship, 1047 tons, Captain Campbell, for Petropaulovski.

The steamers Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne, and Florence Irving, for Brisbane, left yesterday afternoon. The latter vessel took the Queensland portion of the English mail.

The Helen M'Gregor (s.), left Grafton on Monday, at 8 a.m., crossed the Clarence Bar at 4 p.m. same day; experienced light moderate weather throughout the passage, passed Port Stephens on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Wednesday, at 2.30 a.m. She brings the following cargo:—300 bags maize, 45 bales sheepskins, 10 casks tallow, 200 bunches bananas, 8 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, and sundries.

The Alexandra (s.) left Sandridge Railway Pier on Monday, at 2 p.m., cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4.27 p.m.; off Wilson's Promontory at 9.20 a.m., on the 8th; rounded Cape Howe at 6.40 p.m.; off Cape St. George at 9.15 a.m. on the 9th; entered Sydney Heads the same evening at 6 p.m., berthing alongside the Company's Wharf at 7 o'clock. Experienced moderate N.W. breeze and fine clear weather to Wilson's Promontory, and light variable winds, with fine weather, the remainder of the passage. Passed the City of Adelaide (s.) on the 7th instant, at 8 p.m., thirty-five miles east of Cape Schunk.

The schooner Royal Duke, from Auckland the 16th ultimo, reports a succession of westerly winds and calms. She sighted a three-masted schooner on 23rd ultimo, but her name could not properly be made out; she was standing to the N.E., and was then in latitude 31° S., longitude 164° 54 E.

By telegram from London, dated May 13th, we learn that the following vessels had arrived:—Ann Duthie, from Sydney; Donald Mackay, from Melbourne; Red Rover, Warrnambool, from New Zealand.

The clipper ship John Nicholson, Captain Webster, from London, which arrived yesterday morning, left the Start Point on the 11th March, and with very light N.E. trades, crossed the Equator on the 29th March, in longitude 19·40 W. The S.E. trades also proved very light, and were lost in latitude 21° S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was crossed on 2nd May, and she made her easting on a parallel of 40° S., with variable winds. Passed King's Island on the 3rd instant, Cape Howe on the 5th, and was abreast of Sydney Heads on the 6th, but a heavy southerly gale kept her to sea. Messrs. Fraser and Co. are her agents.

The P and O. Co.'s s. Malta, under the command of Captain A. C. Barlow, arrived at her anchorage off Moore's Wharf at 4.45 p.m. yesterday, having completed a splendid passage from Galle, and being in advance of her contract time by four days, her run from Melbourne having been made in 47½ hours. She left Point de Galle on the 18th ultimo at 6 p.m., arriving at King George's Sound at 3 a.m. on the 1st instant. Light south-westerly winds were experienced to latitude 6° S., and fresh southerly breezes to latitude 27° S. Fresh westerly weather then carried her to King George's Sound; she sailed again from the latter port at 10 p.m. on the 1st, and she made Port Phillip Heads at 4.30 p.m. on the 6th, taking her departure again for Sydney at 5 p.m. on the 7th. From Port Phillip Heads to Wilson's Promontory she had fresh northerly winds, light head wind to the Howe, increasing to a strong head wind the remainder of the passage. Signalled a schooner named the Sir Fitzroy Somerset, 60 miles S.W. of Gabo; also a barque, off the Pigeon-house, steering towards Sydney. Lieutenant Bridger, R.N., is in charge of the mails, which were promptly landed by the Post Office authorities; and we are indebted to Mr. A. Bayley, the purser, for the careful delivery of our various files and despatches.

The cutter Georgina Godfrey, which left for Sweer's Island on Tuesday, returned to port yesterday through adverse winds.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Jane, brig, Evans, from Wellington.
June 9.—Seawell, barque, Hendor, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Wallaroo, barque, Whiting, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.
June 8.—Fiery Cross, brig, Wilkinson, for Nelson, with 300 tons coal.
June 9.—Caroline, barque, Kunharm, for Melbourne, with 700 tons coal.
June 9.—Grace Shelton, barque, Bailey, for Shanghai, with 800 tons coal.
June 9.—Triton, French barque, Rocket, for Singapore, with 693 tons coal.
June 9.—Lucie, French barque, Dutruch, for Point de Galle, with 240 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 8.—Wallarah (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Merchantman, from London; Alpha, from Frederickstadt; Glenshee, from Newcastle.
June 6.—Yan Yean (s.), from Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

June 5.—Charlotte Andrews, 356, Vandervord, for Sydney, with port of original cargo, for Hongkong.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 4.—Nordhart, from London.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Tycoon, from Newcastle.
March 31.—Lubra, from Sydney.
April 1.—J. J. Stone, from Newcastle.
April 5.—Astrea, from Sydney.
April 13.—Bendixen, from Newcastle.
April 14.—Yang Tsze, from Sydney, 43 days.

LOADING.

April 20.—Airevale, for Sydney; Chelsea, Salacia, for Melbourne.

SHANGHAI

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Avondale, from Newcastle.
April 4.—Hannah Nicholson, from Swan River.

VESSELS IN CHEFOO.

April 9.—Balmacarra, Albert Victor, from Newcastle.

Loss of the Ship Sarah Sands.—Telegrams from Cochin, received in Bombay yesterday, report the total loss of the iron ship Sarah Sands, 1150 tons, from Liverpool, December 7, with a cargo of coals bound to Bombay. According to the telegram the vessel struck on Kuliperry Reef, Laccadive Islands, and became a total loss. The crew were saved, and had arrived at Calicut.—*China Mail*, April 13.

NEW YORK.

DEPARTURE.

March 30.—Bertha, for Sydney.

CHARENTE.

DEPARTURE.

April 13.—La Paix, for Sydney.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Darra, from Adelaide.
April 5.—Red Jacket, from Melbourne.
April 5.—South Australian, from Adelaide.
April 6.—Veruiam, from Adelaide.
April 6.—Moravian, from Sydney.
April 6.—Rhuddlan Castle, from Melbourne.
April 7.—Westbury, from Launceston.
April 7.—Suffolk, from Melbourne.
April 8.—Ocean, from Melbourne.
April 9.—Buckham, from Sydney, 119 days.
April 9.—Mediator, from Melbourne.
April 10.—Ben Nevis, from Port Phillip.
April 10.—Light Brigade, from New Zealand.
April 10.—Asterope, from New Zealand.
April 16.—Askalon, from Sydney, 90 days.
A pril 16.—Ethel, from Hobart Town.
April 16.—Oriental, from Melbourne.
April 16.—Lochiel, from Sydney, 98 days.
April 16.—Excelsior, from Auckland.
April 17.—Hera, from Nelson.
April 17.—Marmion, from Sydney, 122 days.
April 17.—Conflict, from Melbourne.
April 17.—Georgiana, from Adelaide.
April 18.—William Davis, from Otago.
April 18.—Quickstep, from Brisbane.
April 18.—La Hogue, from Sydney, 93 days.
April 18.—Holmsdale, from Melbourne.
April 18.—Bridgetown, from Fremantle.
April 19.—Harmodious, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—April 8th, Gauntlet; 7th, Leinster; 9th, Agnes Rose; 12th, Ythysitra.
For Melbourne.—April, Ethiopian, Swiftsure, Furness Abbey, Elizabeth Dougal, Electric, Macduff.
For Brisbane.—April 10, Cabot; 12th, Young Australian, 17th, Early Dawn.
For New Zealand.—April, Veritas, Jolibs, John Banfield, Challenger.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—April 10th, Kemington.

FROM THE CLYDE.

For Sydney.—April 15th, Maurice.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Damascus, Taylor; Commissary, Wagstaff; Martha Burns, Noric; Alison, Leslie; Resolute, Campbell; Baring, William; Cornwallis, Brown; Ellen Stewart, Christie; Zemindar, Johnson; Dilawur, Baillie.
For Port Phillip.—No cluzzo, Lawson; Lane, Star of Peace, Boadon; Aurora, Visser; No. Christiana, Jacobsen; Nona Anita, Barnett; Nap. M'Millen; Dover Castle, Deacon; Britomart, Burtis; Reserve, Ellis; Palm Tree, Capper; Moravian, Ayling; sailing. Merrymac; J. M. Joshua, Hodgson; Rhuddlan Castle, Griffiths; Zenobia, Hutchins.
For Adelaide—Pekina, Orchard; Coonatto, Smart; Yatala, Legoe; The Geolwa, Johnston; City of Adelaide, Bruce; Darra, Lodwick; South Australian, Bruce; Elizabeth A. Oliver, M'Quoin.
For Auckland.—Ballarat, Allan.
For Brisbane.—Royal Dane, Davies; Ceylon, Losch.
For Canterbury.—Anne Scott, Sucur.
For Hobart Town.—Runnymede, Hay; Sea Wave, Evans.
For Launceston.—Osborne, Stamper; Westbury, Smith.
For Nelson.—Adelaide Mail, Monat.
For Otago.—Advance, Taylor.
For Swan River.—Palestine, Carpenter.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Yosemite, Steele; Warwickshire, Mitchell.
For Adelaide.—Viola, Williams.
For Auckland.—Danish Beauty, Pottinger.
For Brisbane.—Star Queen, Evans; Dunkeld.
For Melbourne and Geelong.—Lightning, Jones; Marpesia, Hounsell; Buston Castle, Dodd; Heuha, Walker.
For Otago.—Robert Ritson, Bastfill.

AT GLASGOW.

For Adelaide.—City of Azaph, Jones.
For Melbourne.—Cianranald, Martin.

AT LEITH.

For Melbourne.—Eastern Empire.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Lilla, Boston to Sydney, latitude 17·4 N., longitude 25° W.

PASSENGERS.

For Leicester, for Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and family, Dr. Henry and Mrs. Sedgwick and family, Sen. Manuel Jose Quintana and Mrs. Quintana, Miss Elcoat, Mr. J. L. A. Hope, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. H. Campbell, Mr. O. S. Thresby, and Mr. A. and Mrs. Lennox.

SHIP LAUNCHES.

Mr. W. Pile launched recently from his yard, at the North Sands, in the Wear, an iron sailing ship, named the Runnymede, of 700 tons register, 200 feet length, 30 feet beam, and 18 feet hold, classed at Lloyd's. She has been purchased by James Alexander, of London, and is intended for the Hobart Town trade, and will be commanded by Captain Hay. This is the fifth vessel launched from Mr. Pile's yard during the present year.

Lately, from the building-yard of Messrs. John Humphrey and Co., Aberdeen, a fine clipper ship, named the Bundaleer. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 197 feet; breadth, 34½ feet; depth, 20½ feet; 1092 tons builder's measurement. She has been built expressly for the trade between London and Adelaide (S. A.), and as soon as fitted out will proceed to London to load for that colony, where she will take the berth for the homeward passage as one of Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co.'s packets. She is to be commanded by Captain Robert Phillips, late of the Carnsqueheen. Messrs. Richard Connon and Co., of Aberdeen, are the managing owners.

A barque was launched from Mr. Hosking's building-yard, Stonehouse, on March 19. She is 1000 tons burthen and 750 tons old measurement, and is classed 14 A1 at Lloyd's, was named the Zephyrus, and is to be commanded by Edward Radden. She is intended for the trade between India, China, and Australia. Her cabins are well arranged for carrying passengers.

The Melpomene, a first-class iron sailing ship of 1459 tons register, was launched on April 14 from Messrs. John Reid and Co.'s building-yard, Port Glasgow. This ship is the property of Messrs. Henry Fernie and Son, Liverpool, and is to be employed in the Melbourne trade.

Loss of the Australian.—A notification has been issued by Messrs Houlder, Brothers, and Co., 146, Leadenhall-street, London that consignees of the cargo per Australian, Captain J. H. Voller, which left Sydney on the 4th of September, 1868, for London, and was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, should immediately send into them full particulars of their consignments, in order that the salvage may be apportioned without further delay.—*Home News*, April 23.

The Postmaster-General has received intimation from Mr. John Burns that as the Cunard contract has been ratified, two powerful screw steamships of upwards of 3000 tons each, especially adapted for the requirements of the North American mail service, have been contracted for. These vessels are to be named Abyssinia and Algeria.—*Home News*, April 23.

AQUATICS.

Boat Race on the Tyne.—A skiff race came off on the river Tyne on April 12 between James Taylor, of Newcastle, and Robert Cooper, of Redheigh, for the sum of £100. Great interest has been taken in this match because of the high position the competitors occupy among the great oarsmen of the Tyne; and consequently all the usual places along the banks of the Tyne were crowded with spectators. Both Cooper and Taylor are well known in the aquatic world, having several times appeared in great matches. The course was from the High Level-bridge to the Scotswood Suspension-bridge, a distance of nearly four miles. Mr. William Johnson, of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club, was referee. The water was anything but favourable for rowing, but Cooper, who got the inside berth, was the first away with the lead, and at a quarter of a mile was leading with nearly a clear length, and at the end of a mile he was still a similar distance ahead. At the Meadows-house a foul took place, and from this point Cooper went on and won by three lengths. The referee awarded the stakes to Cooper. The betting was 6 to 4 on Taylor.

The Proposed Anglo-American Yacht Race.—The *New York Herald*, which writes with some authority on yachting matters, has some very fair comments on the hitch which has occurred in the proposed Anglo-American yacht race across the Atlantic. The point in dispute is this: by New York measurement the Dauntless, which is to compete with Mr. Ashbury's yacht, is about the same tonnage as the Cambria, whereas by thames measurement she is double the size. Mr. Ashbury, taking the measurement of his own country is therefore called upon to compete with a vessel which he believes to be heavier in tonnage than his own. The two modes of measurement ought to be equalised, but this cannot be done in time for the proposed race, and Mr. Ashbury has referred the whole dispute to the arbitrament of the yacht congress. The *Herald*—in other words, Mr. Bennett—admits that Mr. Ashbury "puts himself handsomely in the attitude of a man who desires only fair play." At the same time it warns American yachtsmen not to expect easy victories this summer over their English cousins. The English yacht is built on fine lines, while the American yacht is broad and avoids depth. The writer observes that both models may have been suggested by different waters and different winds. "May not our model be the best in our own broad rivers, or in the long sweep of the ocean, and the English model best in such chopping seas as the Channel?" The forthcoming contests will perhaps throw light on this question, and we hope with Mr. Ashbury that some way may be found out of the difficulty which threatens to put an end to the principal race—that between the Dauntless and the Cambria.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Our Future Sailors.—An interesting boat-race took place on Saturday afternoon, April 3, between four Homeless Boys of her Majesty's ship Chichester and four picked men from the Prussian man-of-war paddle steamer Adler, at Greenhithe. The course was from the Chichester, past the Adler, and round the lower swinging buoy at Greenhithe, a distance of two miles, and back to the Chichester. The lead was taken and kept throughout by the Homeless Boys, who, after a hard and exciting race, won by about six boats' lengths, amid the hearty cheers of their 200 messmates. The race was watched with great interest and anxiety by the officers and crew of the Prussian frontclad frigate King William, moored at Greenhithe, who were rather surprised with the result. A challenge had previously been given by the Chichester boys to the crew of the King William, but was not accepted.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

London, 17th April, 1869.

To W. H. Goddard, Esq., Commander ship La Hogue.

Dear Sir,—Having now, through the providence of God, arrived at the termination of our voyage from Sydney to London, we feel that we should be much wanting in courtesy to you if we did not openly express our feelings with regard to your ability in directing your good ship through the "great deep," as well as your kindness to your passengers during the voyage.

The character of the La Hogue is too well and favourably known to require any confirmation from us, but this does in no way detract from the skill of her commander.

We have seen this skill displayed by you in a most remarkable degree both in your forethought in preparation for the changes of the winds, in accurate knowledge of the weather to be expected, and the certainty with which you sighted the various coasts and islands.

Our voyage has been a most comfortable one, and we are well aware that to you personally we are indebted for much of this comfort, while you have on all occasions endeavoured to assist our amusements, and meet, as far as possible, our desires and suggestions.

You take with you our best wishes, and our fervent hope is that one so worthy may pass through the voyage of life in peace, and finally enter the haven of everlasting rest.

We have much pleasure in signing ourselves,

Dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

(Signed)

J. Morton, M.D.
Eliza N. Morton
J. Valangay, Clk
Robina R. W. Sidey
Allison T. Sidey
Ellen E. A. Bonar
John A. Monat
Henry Lyell, M.R.C.S.
F. F. Smythe
Miss Hartlet Wadeworth
Mrs. A. Wentworth
Chas. Sidey
Fanny M. Sidey
M. Kavanagh, C.C.
Andrew Wadsworth
John Glen
R. S. Mort
R. Brock
M. A. Goodman
M. A. Boswell
Edwd. Oarte
W. Collier
Chas. Watkins.

On behalf of 66 third-class passengers:

Robert Morrison
Jas. C. Irvine
Samuel Lewis
Jas. W. Abbott.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Douglas (s.), from Liverpool; Welcome Home, from Sydney; Adelaide Bourke, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

June 8.—Joshua Bates, for Hongkong.

TWOFOLD BAY.

DEPARTURE.

June 8.—Ellen, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

June 9.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

TOWNSVILLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 9.—Balclutha (s.), from Southern Ports.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 9, 8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and cloudy.
Noon.	N.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	N.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 9.

	9 a.m.		Ther.	Bar.	3 p.m.	
QUEENSLAND.						
Woody Island	SE.	Fine				
Bowen	SE.	Fine				
Clermont	S.	Cloudy				
Waverley	Calm.	Cloudy				
Nebo	S.	Cloudy				
Rockhampton	Calm.	Fine				
Hawkwood	Calm.	Fine				
Maryborough	SW.	Fine				
Gayndah	W.	Fine				
Brisbane	SW.	Fine	30·990		N.	Fine.
Toowoomba	WNW.	Fine				
Townsville	S.	Dull.				
N. S. WALES						
Tenterfield	Calm.	Cloudy			W.	Fine
Grafton	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Fine
Glen Innes	N.	Fine			N.	Fine
Inverell	S.	Fine			SW.	Fine
Armidale	W.	Cloudy	26·730	41°	W.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm.	Cloudy			NW., stg.	Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm.	Cloudy			W.	Fine
Murrurundi	NW.	Cloudy			NW., stg.	Cloudy
Singleton	Calm.	Cloudy			SW.	Fine
Maitland	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Fine
Port Stephens	W.	Cloudy			W.	Cloudy
Newcastle	NW.	Cloudy	29·816	57°	N.E.	Cloudy
Windsor	W.	Dull			W.	Fine
Sydney	NW.	Fine			NE.	Cloudy
South Head	W.	Dull			NE.	Threatening
Wollongong	Variable.	Fine			NE.	Fine
Kiama	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Fine
Mt. Victoria	Calm.	Cold			WSW.	Rain
Bathurst	Calm.	Cloudy			WSW.	Cloudy
Orange	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Thunderst.
Molong	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Cloudy
Mendooran	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Cloudy
Wellington	SW.	Cloudy			Calm.	Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm.	Dull			Calm.	Cloudy
Orange	Calm.	Cloudy			SW.	Cloudy
Forbes	NE	Like rain			Calm.	Raining
Young	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Raining
Wagga Wagga	WSW.	Raining.			NW.	Raining.
Albury	Calm.	Raining			Calm.	Cloudy
Deniliquin	SW.	Raining	29·856	54°	NW.	Showery
Hay	W.	Raining			W.	Fine
Miriamtemen	Calm.	Showery			SW.	Cloudy
Balranald	Calm.	Raining			WSW.	Fine
Euston	WSW.	Cloudy			SW.	Dull, cloudy
Wentworth	W.	Cloudy			W.	Blowing strong.
Goulburn	S.	Fine			Calm.	Raining
Braidwood	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Raining
Araluen	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Raining
Moruya	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Like rain
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Dull			Calm.	Dull
Bombala	Calm.	Cloudy			SW.	Raining
Cooma	Calm.	Fine			S.	Raining
Eden	Calm.	Dull			SW.	Raining
Yass	NW.	Dull			N.	Raining
Gundagai	Calm.	Dull			NW.	Raining
Tumut	Calm.	Dull			NW.	Steady rain
Riverina	WSW.	Like snow	25·214	43°	NNW.	Raining
Albury	Calm.	Cloudy.			Calm.	Fine.
VICTORIA.						
Melbourne	NNE.	Dull, hazy	29·340	48·6		
Queenscliff	W.	Overcast	29 31	52		
Cape Schanck	N	Cloudy	29·52	54		
Cape Otway	NW.	Showery	29 582	54		
Portland	WSW.	Showery.	29 886	60		
S. AUSTRALIA.						
Quicken Bay	Calm.	Cloudy				
Adelaide	S.	Squally	29·953	52 3		
M'Donnell Bay	Calm.	Cloudy.				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1866.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

JUNE 8TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30·062	47·0	76	N.W.	0·1	4	0	0·00	4·0
p.m. 3	29 921	64 9	50	N.E.	0·1	4	0		
,, 9	·929	55 9	67	N.W.	0·1	5	1		2·5
Mean ...	29 968	53·9	64·3		0 1	4	0 3		3·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·026.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum..... 65·9	Sun—maximum	102·0
	Minimum..... 42·3	Grass—minimum	39·6

Temperature of sea water, 8 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 66·9

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 9th = 31·90 inches.

Annual average of the preceding ten years = 49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JUNE 9TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	At 9 a.m. Temperature in shade.	At 9 a.m. Humidity.	At 9 a.m. Wind. Direction.	At 9 a.m. Wind. Force.	At 9 a.m. Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Rain, in inches.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Temperature in shade.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Rain.
Sydney	155	29·858	60·1	59	N.N.W.	0·5	2	0·5 9	50·0	0·05
Newcastle	100	29·735	57 2

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, 1869.

IN to-day's *Punch* our new Chancellor of the Exchequer is represented as the Wizard of the North drawing golden eggs from an empty bag, and declaring that there is no deception in the feat. Mr. Ward Hunt, his predecessor in office, looks moodily on, murmuring to his leader "We could have done just the same if we had thought of it,"—an apology which outwitted people have been in the habit of offering to themselves and the world since the days of Columbus. The reference in the cartoon is to Mr. Lowe's Budget, which even its author allows to be a stroke of Parliamentary magic. Owing to the depressed state of trade, and the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition, it appears that he found himself possessed of a paltry surplus of some few thousands. To advance into a new financial year thus unprovided against emergencies would be, he felt, unstatesmanlike and discreditable. Could nothing be done to invent a few millions which he might devote to the relief of public burdens, and yet reserve a handsome balance? With such success did he apply his "great mind" to the problem that he was able in the House of Commons to propose the reduction of the Income-tax and the repeal of various imposts, great and small, from the duty on imported corn, which alone had brought in £900,000 a year, and the charges on fire insurances and public conveyances, to the minor matters of tea licenses and hair-powder. And, after all this generosity, there would remain a surplus of nearly half a million. These ends are effected by simplifying the machinery at present used for collecting the revenue, and by making the payment of almost all the assessed taxes prospective. Amateur local affairs will give way to the excise; no collection will be made of next October's instalment, but in January, 1870 the first assessment under the new system will take place.

The Irish Church Bill came up before Parliament immediately after the Easter recess. Its supporters are most anxious to send it up to the Lords before the end of May so as to avoid the appearance of curtailing the time for its discussion in the Upper House. On the motion for going into Committee a number of Protestant members resisted progress for several hours; but when they had had their say, no member of the Ministerial side caring to reply to their vaticinations, a majority of 126 showed that the body, headed by Mr. Gladstone, was as compact and determined as ever. It was in vain that Mr. Newdegate employed his most solemn tones and gestures—in vain that Mr. Whalley proposed that any surplus from the property of the Disendowed Church should be applied to the reduction of the National Debt—in vain that Mr. Charley announced himself as divinely appointed to withstand the man whom parliamentary etiquette alone prevented him from declaring to be traitor to his Queen, his country, and his God. On the Friday, Mr. Disraeli moved the first of his amendments, by which he sought to omit the clause of the bill dissolving the legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland. Were that clause accepted, the royal supremacy, he asserted, would be gone, and the Protestant Church left on a lower level than the Roman Catholics, who even enjoyed a supreme head in the person of the Pope. After a discussion as to what was meant by the "royal supremacy," the amendment was negatived by a majority of 123, freedom "being thus given to the Church both for action and organisation. The next fight arose over the clause which deprives the Church of her property and dissolves her machinery of ecclesiastical corporations, and which appoints the 1st of January, 1871, as the date for the transference of endowments to the New Commission. Here a majority of 107 defeated the attempts to destroy, or at least delay the enemy. This is as far as we have yet advanced. Should to-morrow's debate yield any result of importance, I will append it to my letter. It is not of course likely that so much enthusiasm will be shewn or so much unanimity over the details of the bill as have been displayed over its principles, but there are as yet no signs of secession in the Liberal camp.

While this measure is on its way to the higher Assembly, Lord Kimberley's Habitual Criminals' Bill is being sent down to the Commons. It calls upon suspicious persons to give an account of their mode of life, but by some of its provisions so fetters the Judge that it is unlikely he will be able to do justice in a large number of cases. Instead of leaving punishment mainly to his discretion, it prescribes minutely what measure shall be awarded. If a man has been twice previously convicted of a felony, he must be sentenced to penal servitude for not less than seven years. It makes no attempt to define what is meant by felony, and it allows as evidence of a previous conviction the testimony of any credible witness without the production of any certified documents.

While the *Saturday Review* has been confounding girls of the period with all womankind in contempt loftier than that of the Antiquary, Parliament has been seriously considering some of their grievances. The Recorder of London made an eloquent appeal in introducing the Married Women's Property Bill, shewing that we had nearly a million of married women earning wages, and yet wholly at the mercy of their husbands, who might at any moment sweep away all their savings, nay, deprive them even of the necessaries of life. He quoted cases which had come under his own notice in court, and begged that, as the fortune of the opulent bride was secured to her by a marriage settlement, so the earnings of the thrifty housewife might be guarded from the frequent rapacity of the husband.

And this afternoon the old question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister came to a head. After a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Bright denounced the foolish and unfair objection that the measure would "abolish sisters-in-law," the second reading was carried by a decided majority of 99. When the numbers of the division were read out clapping of hands in the ladies' gallery was distinctly heard.

Within the last few weeks two new Peers have been created—the one Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab and of Grately; the other, Lord Penzance, formerly Sir J. P. Wilde. In the former case, a family is raised to a permanent position, which, save under happy circumstances, must prove, sooner or later, disadvantageous to its members or to the nation; in the latter, an eminent lawyer owes his promotion to what one of the reviews described, with bitter felicity, as "the grace of childlessness." He is, in fact, a life Peer; and on his case have been based discussions, both in and out of Parliament, on the power which might be exerted by the House of Lords, were it replenished with men of distinction in some special subject, who, while not likely to obtain seats in the Lower House, might render valuable aid in thus legislating on the points they had respectively mastered.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Egypt, and are now in Greece. Their reception in Constantinople appears to have been quite in the style of the Arabian Nights of Oriental magnificence. From the Bosphorus they visted the Crimea; we received daily bulletins of their doings, the *Telegraph* telling us, for example, how "to-day they retrace in fancy the engagement of the Alma;" but its correspondent did not appear sufficiently in the confidence of their Royal Highnesses to know what they thought of it. Sir Samuel Baker, who accompanied them on the Nile, has been put in command of an expedition set on foot by the Viceroy for the suppression of the iniquitous slave trade of the White Nile. From Khartoum to Gondokoro and the lakes, which it is his boast to have discovered, the Englishman is to take whatever steps seem best for the object now for the first time systematically pursued. It must be admitted, however, that those who have resided in Egypt do not share our faith in the Viceroy. They assert that he really favours the trade which ostensibly he is anxious to put down; and they remind us that every penny spent in entertaining his illustrious visitors will be squeezed from the pockets of his indigent people. Greatly surprised were they, and not a little amused, at the welcome he received on his recent visit to England; no such honours are done him in his own country.

Prince Arthur has been spending most of the month in Ireland, attending balls and reviews with equal diligence and applause. Before he crossed St. George's Channel, he was found at Dover blowing his fingers amid the rigours of an Easter Monday Volunteer Review. Of this review I can speak without reference to newspaper reports. The day was outrageous; each brigade as it was vomited from the grim doors of the railway station, was received by the rain and drenched. The commanding officer finding the men wet through disbanded them, and apparently gave up hope even of a march past. About mid-day, however, the Duke of Cambridge rode over from Walmer and, the weather moderating, ordered the assembly to be sounded, and himself rode up to the heights, where the review and sham fight were to come off. I followed the regiments as they wound up the Castle Hill, and, seeing a Royal Standard, made for it, as the probable centre of action. By gentle insinuation, I presently found myself within a few yards of the Duke, Princes Arthur and Teck, besides a score of dashing officers gaily dressed and mounted. The military correspondents of the *Times* and other journals found grievous fault with the conduct of the Volunteers. Volleys were fired, it was said, when no enemy was in sight, or when he was more than 1000 yards distant; companies fled when none pursued; men strayed from the ranks to shoot a hare, and discharged their rifles from pure exuberance of spirits. Although indignant responses were evoked by these attacks, it seems beyond question that the discipline of the Volunteers was very imperfect; but what can be expected when they so rarely meet for field days—what when they are so apt to imagine that their superior intelligence renders drill unnecessary?

During the storm at Dover, one of her Majesty's gunboats, the Ferret, broke from her moorings, and was dashed against the Admiralty Pier. The eighty lads who were on board her scrambled safely ashore, and in a few hours nothing but floating spars shewed the ruin wrought by the north-easter.

The citizens of the United States are greatly irritated by the after-dinner eloquence of their representative in this country, Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Determined not to be compromised by hasty utterances, they are superseding him, and sending in his stead Mr. John Lothrop Motley. His long residence in Europe, where he wrote his history of the Dutch Republic, and has at another Court acted as the Minister of America, is a guarantee that we shall have among us one who will understand, and in a measure sympathise with the old country: on the other hand, his opinions upon the points in dispute between the United States and Great Britain are said to be firm and accurately to express the sentiments of the republican party.

The Pope has been celebrating his jubilee. Most of the Sovereigns of Europe have congratulated him on the occasion, and among them our Queen Victoria, greatly to the alarm of some vigilant spirits who are ready to detect on all sides inclination to that which they abhor. Presents of all sorts have flowed into the Vatican, from the quarter of a million francs offered by a Roman banker, to the specimens of agricultural produce sent by peasants. His Holiness is, we read, annoyed that so many of the presents consist of crosses, and remarked the other day "What we want is money, money, and still money."

One of the most terrible tragedies of modern years was expiated yeste.day at Norwich, by the execution of the criminal. Eighteen years ago a man named Sheward quarrelled suddenly on a matter of business with his wife, and ran a razor into her throat. He covered her head with an apron, and went on his errand to Yarmouth. On his return he began the horrible task of disposing of her body, which it took him a week to dismember, boil down, and scatter in different parts of the suburbs. Day by day he went to his regular work, destroying the traces of his crime only during his spare hours. Since 1851 he has borne the burden of this awful secret, and at last been forced to offer himself up to inevitable justice. After his confession he repented, and pleaded not guilty. He was, however, condemned, and has since the sentence again confessed. The Home Secretary declined to interfere with the course of the law, but thought it necessary to justify his refusal by publishing this late confession, albeit the unhappy man had expressly begged that it might not at present be made known.

Directors of public companies, bank managers, Admiralty clerks, and other servants of the public continue to be arrested for false prospectuses, frauds, and forgeries. One of the most remarkable cases is that of a man named Higgs, the bookkeeper in the Central Gas Co., who has absconded after embezzling about £100,000. His salary was only £400 a year, yet he lived in the style of a duke. He would give a church £2000 for a new organ, set up a poor man in business, with a present of £300, and build for himself a mansion at a cost of £50,000. Nevertheless the incongruity between the resources of that official and his expenditure, never seems to have struck the Directors.

I forget whether I mentioned in my last letter a novel form of deception. A company was formed, the directors of which gave most aristocratic addresses, and deluded the public until it was discovered that these notabilities lived down stairs, and were really the footmen and butlers in service at the houses from which they dated. Some of your readers may have chanced to meet Mr. C. Wentworth D. Dilke, who lately visited all the English settlements abroad. On his return he published a racy account of his travels, under the smart title "Greater Britain." Many of his statements have provoked challenge; amongst others a Mr. George Knox, now of Caius College, Cambridge, has come forward to demand an explanation of the following passage:—"In New South Wales, when transportation was in force, convicts were the only schoolmasters, the only governesses; and as there were even convict clergymen, and convict university professors, the training of the youth of the land was committed almost exclusively to the felon's care." Mr. Knox, as a graduate of Sydney University, points out that the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne were not founded till after transportation had ceased, and their professors were first chosen from England: he complains also that Mr. Dilke speaks with unwarrantable disrespect about the said institutions. To this the latter replies that he spoke of the state of things in 1837, and not of the Universities as now constituted, but of a so-called Sydney College and Australian College.

Why have we not a Minister of Public Monuments? True, Italy has more need of such an officer than our comparatively barren land, but we are not likely to leave any memorials to posterity, unless some one guard those which already exist. What guarantee is there that Stonehenge may not be destroyed, as a few weeks ago one of the most important stone relics in Cornwall was destroyed—because it obstructs the plough or is wanted for a wall. Who cares for our abbeys, and (to turn to another sort of monument) who cares for manuscripts and records of national interest? This is a question which has been lately answered by the appointment of a royal commission to trace documents which involve matters of public interest, and to purchase or copy them.

Mr. Ruskin has been disposing of his collection of pictures. The catalogue is pithily written by himself. Of Turner's "Slave Ship," he says "It has been carefully kept free from dust and damp, and has *never been cleaned*." This picture alone fetched £2040, while a work by the same master, not larger than the hand, the "Falls of Terni" went for the sum of £565.

Among the crimes of which I have spoken, might, perhaps, have been included the strike at Preston. The conduct of the employers may often be cruel, but more frequently the fault lies with the men, who, despite all depressions in trade, require that no diminution be made in their wages. In this case the masters say they must reduce the wages by 10 per cent., and onlookers admit the necessity of the demand. But the artizans will not hear of any departure from the "standard list;" they have not enough faith in the self-adjusting power of the law of supply and demand, and believe that wages will rise when trade improves, and about 17,000 are out on strike. For many reasons one would regret to see Mr. Hughes' bill pass, which enacts not merely that trades unions shall be able to prosecute their fraudulent officers, but that they shall have power to "form themselves into associations for support, and to subscribe funds, offer assurances, make rules, and impose penalties upon the members thereof voluntarily." We judge of a system not by its theory, but by its working. The fruits of trades unions are forbidding to the sight, and bitter to the taste.

FRIDAY, 23RD APRIL.—The Irish Church Bill has been agreed to in committee up to the 18th section. Last evening was occupied with dry discussions on the amount of compensation to be made to permanent and non-permanent curates.

The Americans have challenged Oxford University to a boat-race, and it has been agreed that the eights shall row at Putney in August next.

CREDE.

THE MURDER OF MR. HALLIGAN.

(From the Rockhampton Bulletin.)

We have received the following particulars in connection with the murder on official authority. [illegible] Palmer was at Gympie last year, and was one of the two men who stuck up the Gympie coach, upon which occasion a gallant resistance was offered by Mr. Selwyn King, a bank clerk in Gympie. Mr. King shot Palmer's mate, a man named Bond. He was carried off the scene of action by Palmer. The place became too hot for Palmer after this, and he came to Rockhampton in December or January last. Some time after he met Archibald, Charles Taylor, who had been Archibald's groom, and a man known as Jack Williams—Old Jack. They met in a private house in Rockhampton, and concocted a plan to rob Halligan on one of his trips from the gold-fields to town. For some weeks prior to the murder, Palmer was camped at Baker's hut at the Agricultural Reserve, for the purpose of carrying out this plan. The hut had been erected by Mr. Baker, but was for some time past unoccupied. While there, he received in full from his horse, and during his illness was assisted by persons holding a respectable position in town, from some receiving medicine, from others rations. Williams was his mate during this time, and camped in the hut with him during the wet weather. They lurked about the scrub in the neighbourhood, camping occasionally at Lion Mountain and in Gracemere scrub. It happened that Halligan had during this time made no trip to the diggings, and on the last two trips prior to the murder, Palmer and Williams had both watched for him but missed him. Old Jack, or Williams, for a week preceding the murder, had been lodging at the Lion Creek Hotel, and on the Saturday night preceding the murder, the 24th April, he came into town and purchased a coil of rope, and went out again to Archibald's the same night, taking the rope with him. He slept at Archibald's that night, and at 10 o'clock the next morning Halligan called at the hotel, on his way to Morinish. He had a drink. Williams at the time was on the verandah. When Halligan had finished his drink, Archibald said, "What time will you be back?" Halligan replied, "About 8 o'clock." "Give me a look in as you pass," said Archibald. Halligan then rode away to Morinish. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Old Jack got on horseback, took the rope with him, went out to Baker's hut, and met Palmer near it. They waited for a short time, when Palmer told Williams to ride through the scrub towards Rockhampton, and watch for Halligan at the junction of the scrub and outside roads, as they had missed him before in that place. Old Jack rode through the scrub as directed, and met Norris and Burns, the two men employed at the Morinish machine, on their way home. Williams was the man seen by Messrs Pattison and Robinson standing by the fence. He had before their arrival dismounted and concealed his horse in the long grass near the road. After these persons had passed, Palmer sighted Halligan on the Downs, cantering along the road to Rockhampton. Palmer then galloped through the scrub and called out to Old Jack, who ran to his horse where it was tied up in the long grass, mounted him, and the two rode to the edge of the scrub road, and stood on guard on horseback one on each side of the road, at the Rockhampton side of the scrub. Old Jack and Palmer were each armed with a revolver. As Halligan had nearly passed through the scrub, Palmer rode up to him, seized hold of him by the coat, and said "Give me the gold." Halligan replied, "I won't, Palmer; I know you, Palmer; I won't give you the gold." Palmer, who was not disguised, retained his hold on the coat, the horses still going at a canter, Halligan used his whip freely on Palmer, saying at every stroke, "I won't give you the gold, Palmrr, I'll not give it to you." Halligan increased his pace to a gallop, and as they cleared the end of the scrub they both turned off to the left, Palmer evidently jamming him off the road. Palmer held the reins of his own horse, and held Halligan's coat with his left hand, and in the right he held his revolver cocked. He kept pressing the mouth of the barrel savagely against Halligan's teeth, jobbing it in and calling on him to stand, and endeavouring by main force to pull him up. Halligan continued to cry out, "I won't, Palmer, I won't." Halligan then dropped his whip, and drew his revolver from his belt. Up to this time the men had been scuffling, Halligan endeavouring to shake Palmer off. Old Jack, who followed up close behind, called out to Palmer, "Look out, George, the — is drawing his revolver; he'll shoot you." Palmer upon this struck Halligan's revolver on one side with his own, and Halligan's revolver went off, the ball striking one of the trees. Almost instantaneously Palmer fired, the ball from his revolver, entering Halligan's breast, and coming out behind. They proceeded but a short distance further, when Halligan fell off the horse, Palmer still retaining his hold on him. After he fell, he continued to shout out Palmer's name. They pulled up and dismounted, and bound and gagged him where he fell. They then took the gold and notes, and his ring off his left hand. They also possessed themselves of his revolver, and then rode into Archibald's, at Lion's Creek, leaving Halligan out of sight of [illegible] road bleeding to death. Archibald had left home about 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening to come into Rockhampton, and was not at the house when Palmer or Williams arrived. They waited until his return about 10 o'clock, and then Palmer, Williams, Taylor, and Archibald were together in a room in the house, where they showed Archibald the gold and notes, Palmer saying, "Look at this — coughboy I've got; don't be afraid to handle it, you —; I shot Halligan; he knew me; I had to shoot him; he is not dead." Old Jack then chimed in, saying, "Oh, we left the —— to die; I gagged him to stop him calling out; he would call out Palmer's name, and I tied him up." Other conversation followed. The gang then had something to eat. After this, Old Jack and Palmer mounted their horses, and taking with them from Archibald's a seogee bag with bricks, rode to the place where they had left Halligan. Life had departed when they reached the spot. They tied him up securely, and placing him on one of the horses, took him across the open ground between the fences of Treleaden paddock and an adjoining one. It was then about midnight, and bright moonlight. When they got near the river, they tied the horse at the spot to which inspector Murray tracked the hoof prints. They then lifted the body off the horse, fastened the bag of stones to it, and took it down to the river, dropping it in a place where they thought there was deep water. Having completed their bloody work, they went to the Agricultural Reserve, where they camped, and were hiding in the long grass from them until the time the police and the civilians were searching for the body. They continued hiding all the time of the search during Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, hiding during the day and riding about at night. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that on Friday morning inspector Murray started his black trackers, and found it very difficult to make much progress, in consequence of the obliteration of the original tracks. On the following Friday, May the 7th, the body was found by Humphries. In the interval, between the murder and the finding of the body, Old Jack and Palmer used to ride over at night to the scrub on the range, near the Corporation Quarry, at the top of Archer-street, where Taylor used to meet them. Old Jack, who was known to very few people in town, used to come into the town for food and rations, while Palmer camped in the scrub with the horses. On one evening at the scrub Archibald, Taylor, Palmer, and Old Jack arranged to go over to the Gracemere scrub, where they went on the night of the 4th instant. On the afternoon of the 5th, Palmer and Old Jack were camped in the Gracemere scrub, where they were joined by Taylor and Archibald. Taylor brought with him a spring-balance and a tomahawk; Archibald brought some grog. A division of the plunder was then made. The camp was an old one of Palmer's and Jack's, the entrance being gained by one track and the exit by another. The spring-balance was purchased by Taylor, at Mr. R. J. Robinson's. The gold was weighed and divided, Old Jack holding the knife whilst Palmer used the tomahawk. There was some difficulty in arriving at the value of the weights, when Palmer said he knew all about it, as he had the receipt, and the weight on the balance went sixteen ounces to the pound. They divided the gold into three parts, cutting off one piece of twenty-six ounces for Palmer, the remaining portion being left with Old Jack, who was to take out twenty-six ounces, and the balance was to go to Taylor, and for the payment of expenses. This, we are enabled to state, was the distribution of the gold. They had a drink. Old Jack produced Halligan's ring, and took the stone out of it to prevent identification, he and Palmer agreed to toss to decide the possession of the ring. Palmer drew a coin from his pocket, and called to Old Jack, "Heads, I win; tails, you take it." Old Jack said "Tails the —— is, and I have it." The ring was then taken by Old Jack. Archibald and Taylor came into town together, leaving Old Jack and Palmer in the camp, the former of whom came into town and stopped at the Cornstalk, and as the night fell Palmer came into the town and got on Archibald's horse, which was tied up in Fitzroy-street, and rode away to Mr. Nobbs's paddock behind the range. Here he possessed himself of two horses, one a grey, belonging to Mr. Toulssaint; on this grey he placed his swag with the revolver, with which he shot Halligan. The horse got away from him, carrying off the swag and revolver. The morning of the indignation meeting—Friday, the 7th, the horse was with the swag on found down the river beyond Gavial Creek. It had Archibald's saddle on, and the revolver. It was on the morning of that day that the first slight clue was obtained by the police, and this was several days after Palmer had left the neighbourhood. It was a very slight one, but it led to a sure track. On this morning, Mr. Elliott, accompanied by Mr. W. Pattison, drove in a buggy and pair over some eighty or ninety miles of country, followed up the slight clue previously obtained, which rested on a bare suspicion. Mr. Elliott, however, formed his plans, and issued instructions upon which Archibald, Taylor, and Old Jack or Williams were arrested almost simultaneously on Friday evening—Old Jack at the Cornstalk, Taylor after coming out of the meeting, and Archibald on the verandah at his house at Lion Creek. Immediate search was made for Palmer, but he of course cleared out. The police, however, were soon on his track, and he was followed by sub-inspector Uhr with his black trackers from the Port Curtis district for some hundreds of miles, and as our telegram announces, was arrested on Sunday morning on the banks of the Mary, about three miles from Gympie. Palmer, from his previous course of bushranging in the Gympie neighbourhood, had some mates there, and there is not the slightest doubt if he expected to be surprised, that he would have obtained assistance to resist or clear out. Palmer had established a reign of terror on the Reserve, and the poor people there were in dread of their lives to mention Palmer's name, though they had no suspicion that he had any connection with the murder. They knew he was wanted by the police; he had threatened the people not to tell he was about, and they not having any suspicion that he was concerned in the murder, kept the fact that he was there back from the police. He was a reputed horse-stealer, and not a supposed murderer. Under the former name he managed to skulk about so long, and the police found it exceedingly difficult to get any information about him. The police have made repeated searches for the remainder of the gold and the ring. They succeeded in finding the camp in the scrub, where the gold was distributed, and on the stick upon which the gold was cut was found a small speck of gold. The spring balance has also been found. The exam nation of Archibald commenced on Tuesday last, the proceedings lasting each day from 10 o'clock [illegible] the morning until 8 or 9 o'clock at night. There were about forty witnesses examined. The case concluded about 1 o'clock on [illegible] when Archibald was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Circuit Court, in September next, for the murder of Patrick Halligan.

ARREST OF PALMER.

Ever since it became known (says the *Gympie Times*, of June 2nd), that Palmer, one of the suspected murderers of Mr. Patrick Halligan, near Rockhampton, was lurking in the neighbourhood of Gympie, the greatest interest has been taken in the movements of the police stationed here, and the most absurd rumours have been current in reference to the daring manner in which the accused bushranger had eluded his pursuers. The only information possessed by the public strictly in accordance with facts, however, was that the police under the command of inspector Lloyd have been hunting down the fugitive with the most unwearied perseverance, and the circumstances under which he was at last secured, shows that in spite of the help of his volunteer spies, confederates, and other equally culpable, but less audacious sympathisers, he found himself thoroughly beaten, and so continually in danger of capture that escape to a safer locality must have seemed hardly possible. It appears that every movement of the police was known to him through "bush telegraphs," but it is not unlikely that the real disposition of the members of the force was deceptive. Palmer was supposed by the public, and known by the police, to be hiding in the dense scrubs on the banks of the river; and it may easily be supposed how easily a clever bushman could elude his pursuers in such a place. He shifted about a great deal, and it was at one time expected that he would venture into town. On last Friday a saddle and bridle, and a horse known by the police to have been stolen by Palmer from Cobb and Co.'s stables at Gootchie, were found in a scrub near the Widgee Crossing. Information was given to the police on Saturday night, that the individual who was so relentlessly pursued was in the same direction, about a mile and a half from Gympie. Inspector Lloyd, and constable King, and Martin, proceeded to the place and found Palmer leaning against a tree. He was unarmed, and had only 3s. 6d. in his pocket. When called upon to surrender he did so very quietly. There was no fire made at the place, no doubt for fear of discovery. He accompanied the police to the lock-up, appearing to feel very little chagrin at his capture. The continued hardship he had undergone lately has had a bad effect upon his health, and he suffers a great deal from rheumatic pains. Whether he be found guilty or innocent of any of the charges to be brought against him, there can be but one opinion of the persevering, untiring, and systematic manner in which our small police force has been managed. The men have been on duty day and night for two or three weeks, labouring under peculiar hardships and disadvantages, at which we have only hinted. Therefore, although it must be admitted that the escape of the fugitive from this district would have been vexatious and disappointing, still great credit is due to the Gympie police for the effective manner in which they have done their duty. A great deal of curiosity is manifested by the public in reference to the distribution of the rewards offered for the apprehension of Palmer.

On Monday last the prisoner was brought before the Bench at Gympie, charged with having wilfully murdered Patrick Halligan, on the 25th of April, 1869, at the Nine-mile Scrub, near Rockhampton.

Inspector Lloyd deposed that on Sunday morning last, at about 2 o'clock, he arrested prisoner at a place about a mile and a-half from Gympie, and charged him with the wilful murder of Patrick Halligan, near Rockhampton; witness produced a telegram stating that a warrant for the prisoner's arrest was in existence; Halligan's case was proceeding in Rockhampton, and he (witness) had been requested to have the prisoner remanded thither; he therefore applied that prisoner should be remanded accordingly.

Prisoner was remanded to Rockhampton.

Mr. Stable applied that he should, as prisoner's professional adviser, be allowed to see and confer with him. It was necessary that he should see him privately for the purpose of his defence. The Bench could not consent to allow Mr. Stable to see the prisoner, except in the presence of the police. Mr. Stable presumed that prisoner's wife could see him. The Bench would allow him to see his wife or any of his friends—in the presence of the police. His demeanour in the box was by no means unprepossessing—the proceedings appeared to have very little interest for him; but he did not exhibit any bravado or impatience, taking the proceedings "as a matter of course," and leaving the dock as if glad to be relieved from the stare of the crowd.

We learn from the *Northern Argus* of Monday that the most damaging evidence against the prisoners was that given by John A. Paton, lately in Archibald's employment, and that of Doyle, the shanty-keeper near the scrub, about which Palmer has been lurking for months past. It would appear that Doyle saw Palmer the day after the murder, and remarked that the scoundrel had a scar across his face, probably inflicted by Halligan when attacked.

The *Gladstone Observer*, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman summoned to give evidence in the case, states that Palmer and John Williams will be charged as principals, and Archibald and Taylor as accessories. The police are depending greatly on Archibald's disclosures.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£249 15 0
Gin	...	...	...	56 6 0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters			...	3 10 4
Whisky	...	...	...	16 10 0
Rum	...	...	...	647 0 0
Perfumed spirits			...	8 4 5
Wine	...	...	...	100 16 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)			...	36 14 0
Tobacco and snuff		...	...	204 6 0
Tea	...	...	...	354 1 9
Coffee and chicory		...	...	25 12 11
Dried fruits	...	...	...	25 1 2
Pilotage	...	...	...	57 16 8
Dues	...	...	...	10 0 0
Ad valorem	...	...	...	349 13 11
Total	...	...	...	£2135 10 2

The Planet cleared for London to-day, with 1091 bales wool, 59 bales cotton, 376 casks oil, 50 casks tallow, 1000 hides, 62 cases gum, 35 bales bark, and a quantity of treenails.

A meeting of creditors in the estate of Mr. S. Davis, of Brisbane, merchant, was held this afternoon, at the office of Mr. J. Dawson, solicitor. The liabilities—nearly all due to Sydney houses, were stated at about £15,000, of which £13,800 was on promissory notes. The assets, exclusive of bad debts, were estimated at £13,000. The meeting was rather stormy, and resulted in the creditors deciding to place the estate in the Insolvent Court.

The John Nicholson, from London, arrived this morning, with a cargo of general merchandise.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. held a sale at their rooms, this morning, and disposed of a considerable quantity of groceries and other goods at the following rates:—Ledger's quart salad oil, 22s. 3d.; half-pint ditto, 7s.; jar salt, 5s. 3d.; Brandon's full weight candles, 9½d.; De Roubaix ditto, light, at 8¾d.; oatmeal, 21s. per cwt.; cornsacks, 10s. 1d.; 1 lb. fresh herrings, 7s. 3d.; black lead, 3d.; brown windsor soap, 6¼d.; colonial tobacco, 11d.; Hill's pint vinegar, 4s. 1d.; gunpowder tea, 1s. 8d.; damaged eleme raisins, 3¼d. to 4¾d.; currants, 2d. to 3d.; and several other parcels of faulty goods, at fair prices.

The R. M. S. Malta arrived this evening, four days in advance of contract time, bringing English papers to April 23rd. The latest money market intelligence, from the *Evening Express* of that date, is as follows:—

In the Stock Exchange to-day the markets are flat, owing chiefly to the rapid introduction of new loans, and to a consequent impression that bullion may be exported to a considerable extent during the next two or three months. The reduction in prices, however, is not important, sales being checked by the improvement in the accounts of the Bank of England and Bank of France, combined with the circumstance that about £800,000 in gold is on the way from Australia, of which nearly £300,000 is due. The English funds, the supply of which amongst the dealers is still very limited, are unaltered, but some of the railway stocks show a moderate reduction. With the exception of Turkish of 1865, which have experienced a further rise, foreign bonds are neglected.

The demand for money has somewhat diminished, but choice bills are still taken at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. below the Bank minimum. The applications at that establishment are accordingly upon a very moderate scale. Advances are obtainable in the Stock Exchange at 3 to ½ per cent.

Consols are quoted 93 to ⅝ for money, and 93¾ to ⅞ for the account (May 6); the Three per Cents. Reduced and New Three per Cents., 91¾ to ⅞; Bank Stock, 239 to 241; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem.; India Ten-and-a-Half per Cents., 210 to 212; India, 114 to ½; the Four, 106⅜ to ⅝; the Bonds, 8s. to 13s. prem.; and the Debentures, 103 to 104.

By telegram via Galle, we learn that on May 6th the Bank of England rate of discount was raised to 4½ per cent., and on the 12th, consols for account closed at 92⅞.

The market for colonial securities is thus reported upon by Westgarth's circular of April 23rd.

Home Market.—There has been a good average business in the Colonial Government debentures during the past four weeks. The advance in the bank rate from 3 to 4 per cent. on the 1st instant has promptly affected prices unfavourably, and in some cases has not checked a previous upward tendency of the market. One noticeable feature is the increasing favour and relatively high price of the "consolidated" securities, owing to the negociable facilities of uniform and relatively large stocks. This quality has greatly assisted the recovery of the New Zealand 5 per cents. from their late depreciation caused by the native outbreak. Tasmanian Consolidated 6 per cents have reached the unprecedented price of 106, while the unconsolidated stock continues very difficult of sale at from 3 to 5 per cent. less. Tasmanian stock, too, which prior to consolidation was from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than South Australian, is now within 1 per cent. of the latter first-class security. As the succeeding example of the New Zealand consolidation is likely to influence the other neighbouring colonies, Inspector Lloyd's remarks on this important subject, [illegible] are quoted:—"Estimate a 5 per cent. stock as the most suitable. The practical advantage of [illegible] this—a stock that sells for about par, but a little under rather than over par, a premium being as an obstacle to investors. Several years ago, on my first calling attention to this question, the colonial 6 per cents. averaged almost exactly the price the 5 per cents. have since attained to, so that a 6 per cent. stock was at that time recommended for consolidation. The decidedly improved position of these securities in this respect seems not unlikely to be maintained in the future, if the colonies continue moderate in their loan demands. The plan of extinguishing loans by "an accumulative sinking fund" is of chief importance to the borrowing colony, which, at the apparently slight cost of 1 per cent. annually (together with the interest of the loan at one per cent.), extinguishes the debt within thirty-six years. The application of the fund most convenient and economical for the colony is by annual drawings payable at par. Although some investors object to this periodical liability to disturbance, yet the system meets approval in general, and any inconvenience to trustees and other permanent investors may be greatly obviated by a selection of the larger denominations of bonds. Of the two colonies, New Zealand and Tasmania, which have as yet adopted consolidation, the former has superadded repayment by yearly drawings (1 per cent. each), the latter has not. Another great and increasing want of these securities is a system of registration. I have repeatedly pointed out that there seems nothing whatever to prevent the adoption of an extremely simple system of registering and un-registering at the holder's option the usual bonds "to bearer," in which the loans are now all issued. There need be no fresh document (a liability the colonies would prefer not to incur) but the Stock Exchange would require a special Act of the colonial Legislature to authorise a registrar to be appointed with the books. The following is a summary of the changes in the prices of the various Government and other debentures since the date of the last circular, the 25th ultimo. The New South Wales stocks show no change, beyond a slight advance of ⅛ in the new loan, 1872-98. The Victoria new loan has also improved, some stock that was offering at ¼ to ⅜ premium having been all bought up. Both the chief Victoria old stocks are also a full ⅛ per cent. better, and the Queensland have improved to about the same extent. South Australian and the Tasmanian consolidated are each 1 per cent. higher. In New Zealand the 6 per cents., old, are 1 per cent. higher, and the consolidated fives, now ex the quarter's coupon, are also 1 to 1¼ per cent. higher. The debentures of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company are all rather lower, with more sellers than buyers, the 5 per cent. being 1 per cent lower, and the two 6 per cents. stocks each about ½ per cent. lower.

Latest Quotations.—New South Wales Government, 5 per cent., 1871 to 1876, January and July, 100 to 101; ditto, 5 per cent., 1888 to 1896, January and July, 98¾ to 99; ditto, 5 per cent. redeemable by annual draws, from 1867 to 1875, 100 to 101; ditto 1872 to 1899, 97½ to 98; New Zealand 5 per cents., 1891, 94 to 96; ditto, 6 per cent., 1891, March and September, 105 to 107; ditto, 6 per cent., 1891, June and December, 107 to 108; Queensland 6 per cent., 1884-85, January and July, 107½ to 108; ditto, 1901, January and July, 107 to 108; South Australian Government, 6 per cents., 1878 to 1908, 107 to 109; Tasmanian, 6 per cent., 1895, January and July, 107½ to 108; Victoria Government, 6 per cent., 1891, January and July, 113¾ to 114¾; ditto, April and October, 110¾ to 110¾; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, 5 per cent. bonds, 1905, 90 to 92; ditto, 6 per cent. bonds, 1885, 101½ to 102½; Bank of Australasia, 52 to 54; Bank of Otago, 5 to 4 dis.; Bank of South Australia, 30 to 32; Bank of Victoria 37 to 39; Bank of New Zealand, 16¾ to 17⅛; English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, 16¾ to 17⅛; London Chartered of Australia, 24¾ to ¾; New South Wales, 40 to 42; Oriental Bank Corporation, 42⅝ to 43¾; Union of Australia, 46⅜ to 47⅜; Australian Agricultural, 10¾ to 10⅝; Australian Mortgage Land and Finance, ¼ dis. to par; English and Australian Copper, ¾ to ⅞; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile, &c., ¾ to ⅞ prem.; New Zealand Trust and Loan, 1¾ to 1⅝ prem.; North Britain Australasian, 48 to 53; Peel River Land and Mineral, 31 to 34; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 49 to 50; ditto, New, 1867, ¾ to ⅞ dis; Scottish Australian Investment, 85 to 90; the same Australian Land, 34 to 36; Trust and Agency of Australasia, ⅝ to 1 prem.; Van Diemen's Land, 6 to 7; Port Phillip, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; Scottish Australian, ⅞ to 1⅛.

The following items are from the *European Mail*:—

The last instalment of the New South Wales Government Loan of £1,000,000, introduced by Messrs. Rothschild and the New South Wales Bank, was paid on April 1.

The bonds of the New Zealand Five per Cent. Consolidated Loan were paid off on April 15. The first drawing took place on March 23.

A dividend of 2s 6d per share, equal to 5 per cent. for the six months ending December 31, 1868, has been paid to the shareholders in the Home and Colonial Marine Assurance Company.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ori

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
BANCO COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

HASSALL V. RODD.

The trial of this case was resumed fr m Tuesday.

James Rodd recalled, and re-examine by Mr. Butler: I did not invent any of the rumours of which I have spoken; I have heard other witnesses in this case speak of rumours; none of the rumours of which they so spoke were communicated to them by me. (Question as to whether witness understood the evidence he gave before the Commission was to be secret objected to and disallowed.) My reasons for believing the witnesses on one side in Bunny's case rather than those on the other—besides the interest taken by Mr. Hassall, &c., as I have already stated—were that the use of Bungy of the H brand struck me as remarkable; that the evidence of Badgery as to the breaking of the brand was remarkable; he accounted for the appearance of the brand, said by the witnesses on the other side to be R H, by saying that it was J-11+, and that one H brand was broken, the other being perfect; before I gave my evidence to the Commission. I had also heard that the horse had been recovered by Bungy by a civil action; and this was another reason I had for believing, when I gave that evidence, that Bungy was guilty; I was under an impression that Mr. Bunn had mentioned Mr. Hassall as a magistrate sitting, when he (Bunn) had arrived just in time to double the bail; Mr. Hassall's name had been mentioned; in connection with the fact that in some case Mr. Bunn had arrived just in time to double the bail; recently, I went with Mr. Hassall, Mr. Josephson, and Mr. Arnold, some time in 1865, to wait as a deputation on the Minister for Works, about some local improvements which was required; after leaving the Minister we dined with Mr. Hassall, at his hotel, by his invitation; after the arrival of the special constables at Braidwood, it became known in the district that I was rendering them some assistance, and I was cautioned by several that I was a marked man; have travelled by night, and have endeavoured to travel by such roads as would most likely enable me to avoid the bushrangers, on this account; on the occasion of which Mr. Thomas Roberts spoke, the state of Braidwood—which was the common talk of the time—was mentioned, and he appeared to ridicule the efforts of the police, saying that if the Government provided him with horses he would soon rout the bushrangers out; I did not concur in the views which he expressed; this was at tea, in the Metropolitan Hotel, and the landlord (Mr. Buttress) was in and out of the room while the conversation was going on; next morning I met Mr. Thomas Roberts at the door of the hotel, and he expressed a wish that we should be none the worse friends for our conversation of the previous evening; the names of Mr. Hassall and of Mr. Roberts (his partner) were not, I believe, mentioned at all, or, if mentioned, they were not mentioned in any prejudicial way; I should have apologised to Mr. Holroyd for the mistake as to his name, but was advised by my attorney not to do so until the case was over. (His Honor said that the witness had been rightly advised, and had acted rightly in not publishing anything about any matter connected with this case, while it was pending.) There is no truth whatever in the matters as to which Mr. Hassall caused enquiries to be made affecting my character (objected to and rejected as immaterial); Mr. Josephson never told me that he was very active in getting my evidence from the Minister for the use of Mr. Hassall (objected to and rejected); my conversation with Mr. Josephson was understood by me to be all of a confidential character (objected to and rejected).

By the Attorney-General: I understood that I was a marked man by the bushrangers, because it became known that I was furnished with money for the special constables, and also supplied them with arms and ammunition; I have frequently travelled with gold; don't think this was much known; I said as little about it myself as possible; it would be known that I bought gold, but could not be known that I did not s nd it by the escort; used to take by-roads to avoid the bushrangers when I could; will not swear that the names of Hassall or Roberts were not mentioned in the conversation with Mr. Roberts at the Hotel, but will swear they were not mentioned with prejudice; Mr. Hassall's name was not so freely spoken of at that time as afterwards; never called Mr. Orridge a coward; don't believe him—and never believed him—to be a coward; never said he wasn't game or anything of the kind; Mr. Bunn told me that on some certain occasion he had arrived just in time to double the bail; and Mr. Hassall's name having been mentioned during the same conversation, I left under a decided impression that Mr. Hassall was one of the presiding magistrates on the occasion of which Mr. Bunn spoke; believed he mentioned that it was in one of the Connell's cases he had arrived just in time to double the bail; don't remember his saying that he presided in Connell's case, and that Mr. Hassall sat with him throughout the whole case; I heard the evidence of Mr. Bunn, and have no reason to doubt a word of it; the conversation with Mr. Bunn was before the Commission; it was rumoured in Braidwood that Hassall and Roberts were about to take a mortgage upon Michael Connell's property, and that the bailing out of Connell had been for this reason; Mr. Bunn's statement to me must have been shortly after the occurrence of which he spoke, and may have been on the very day of such occurrence; can name no person from whom I heard the rumour of which I last spoke, or any particular place where I heard it; Michael Connell was brought in by the men who were murdered, the police not having dared to molest, and it was for going into the haunts of these men and bringing Connell and Clarke's sisters in for harbouring that they (the special constables) were murdered; these things made a great sensation and were much talked of at Braidwood; my evidence before the Commissioners and I do not assert positively that Mr. Bunn had arrived just in time to prevent Mr. Hassall from allowing small bail: Mr. Hassall withdrew his patronage and made himself most obnoxious to our place of business, and did all he could to injure my character after the quarrel about the gate-post: after Mr. Hassall was superseded he took further steps; I mean by injuring our business, that he influenced other people, as well as his own servants, against us; don't know that he influenced any person but Mr. Roberts's family, and his (Mr. Hassall's) own servants before the Commission, but he did so afterwards; these young men, my partners, joined me on the 1st of September, 1866, and the conversation about the gate-post was after they joined me; am quite sure I did not say to Mr. Josephson that I thought I had gone too far in my statements as to Mr. Hassall, or anything to that effect; I desired that the custom of Mr. Hassall and Mr. Roberts should, if possible, be brought back to the store; Mr. Josephson must have related this conversation to Sir James (then Mr.) Martin as an expression of a wish to apologise to Mr. Hassall, for Sir James Martin spoke to me about it; I explained to Sir James that this was not so, and he was satisfied; did not complain to Mr. Josephson that he had misrepresented me, wishing to have as little to do with Mr. Josephson as possible, but complained of this misrepresentation to others; I did not, at the preliminary meeting at Braidwood, propose any resolution affecting Mr. Orridge; I was anxious that there should be an inquiry into the conduct of the police, while other gentlemen were desirous it should be passed over; the name of Mr. Orridge was not specially alluded to; don't remember any such conversation as that spoken of by Mr. Matthews occurring in the presence of Mr. Fraser, an ironmonger of Braidwood, Mr. Matthews being also present; have no recollection of anything of this kind occurring four or five years ago; will not swear that something of the kind spoken of by Matthews did not occur in the presence of Mr. Fraser, who is an intimate and confidential friend of mine, but will swear positively that I never had any conversation with any one at which I said, speaking of Mr. Hassall, "So help me God I will do him all the injury I can;" I am also sure that I never could have said anything of the kind mentioned as to Mrs. Hassall; as to the rest of the conversation—if anything of the kind took place—such conversation must have been with Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Matthews must have been an eavesdropper; I mean by eavesdropper that although he may have been standing by, my conversation—supposing it ever to have taken place—was not addressed to him; have no recollection of complaining to Mr. Fraser of Mr. Hassall's conduct about the mortgage, but have very frequently conversed with Mr. Fraser on all kinds of business matters; have no recollection of having ever told him that I would "pay off," or "pay out." Mr. Hassall; don't believe I ever said so; I dare say Mr. Fraser knew about the gate-post, as most people in Braidwood did.

By a juror: The conversation took place at Mr. Josephson's office, where I and some other gentlemen had, by appointment, to wait on some officers of the Government as to some roads.

By Mr. Butler: Mr. Josephson appeared to think that Mr. Hassall had been very ill used; Mr. Hassall was a supporter of Mr. Josephson; this must have been two years ago; never uttered any threats against Mr. Hassall to Mr. Fraser; the quarrel about the gate-post was shortly after my partners joined me; they made serious complaint to me of injuring their share of the business; I had nothing to do with the management of the business then; this matter had nothing to do with the evidence I gave before the Commission; about five months elapsed between the quarrel about the gate-post and my examination before the Commission; heard the rumour about an intended mortgage from Connell, but cannot say from whom I heard it, any more than I can say from whom I heard any of the other rumours.

Mr. Hassall, recalled, and further cross-examined by Mr. Stephen: Don't remember hearing of any charge against Michael Connell before that on which he was committed; had for some little time before that heard rumours that the bushrangers had been to his place; it may have been a month before; it may have been even two; there were four of the Connells — Patrick, Michael, John, and Thomas; Michael was always considered a decent person before this; Patrick was shot, Thomas is in prison for life, and John is at Cockatoo; can't say from whom or where I heard the rumour I have spoken of him as Michael Connell; there was a mortgage from Michael Connell; it may have been about the 12th of November, 1866; think Michael Connell was remanded two or three times; can't say whether he executed this mortgage during one of those remands, but don't think so.

By the Attorney-General: I had nothing personally to do with lending the money, or with the execution of the mortgage; Mr. Roberts lent the money, and the business was done, I think, through Mr. Scarvell; knew nothing of this matter at the time; Michael Connell had not been suspected at all until a short time before his arrest (reference made to other evidence, and found that Connell was committed on the 20th of December, the charge having been preferred on the 6th; also, on reference to the mortgage, that it was dated the 12th of November, and was secured on freehold property for £7-); all the Connells still alive are in gaol.

By Mr. Butler: One of the Connells had been for some time an outlaw at this time (stated by counsel that the outlawry was in June, 1866).

William C. Fell, examined by Mr. Stephen: I am a solicitor practising at Braidwood; I was only Mr. Hassall's solicitor in reference to loans of money obtained through me; in January, 1861, Mr. Rodd purchased property from Holder, subject to a mortgage of £300 to Mr. Hassall, which sum was paid off on the 22nd of August, 1861; have no recollection at all about the loan of £500; was present at the examination of Bungy charged with stealing a horse; I asked Mr. Hassall there "is not Bungy's brand the same as your intial?" and he said "Yes"; Mr. Rodd was one of the magistrates sitting at the time.

Edmund Fosbery examined by Mr. Stephen: I am Secretary and Superintendent of Police; I know Mr. Thomas Roberts sub-inspector of police; I remember his making some mention to me of an altercation with Mr. Rodd respecting Mr. Orridge; have no recollection of his mentioning on that occasion either the name of Mr. Hassall or that of Mr. Roberts; I certainly never told any one that he named Hassall or Roberts; if he did mention either of these names it must have been only conversational, but I believe he did not mention either of these names at all; he certainly did not tell me he had said he would soon catch the bushrangers if the Government would employ him for that purpose.

By the Attorney-General: He said that the conversation (repeating it) took place at the breakfast-table at the Metropolitan Hotel, where a person, whom he afterwards discovered to be Mr. Rodd, abused Mr. Orridge and the police in general, and that he (Mr. sub-inspector Roberts) had taken up the cudgels for Mr. Orridge and the department; this was before the Commission; I cannot now fix the time, but could do so by reference to the records of my office; I think the statement was made to me during my office hours, and had reference to occurrences on the previous day; it made no impression on me; I mentioned the matter to Mr. Orridge at Braidwood when I went there on the Commission.

By Mr. Stephen: I am quite certain I did not tell Mr. Orridge that Mr. Hassall's name had been mentioned.

Mr. Stephen tendered the evidence of Mr. Orridge to shew that he had not told Mr. Hassall of Mr. Rodd's having mentioned the name of the latter to sub-inspector Roberts. This evidence was objected to by the Attorney-General, and after some argument was rejected as irrelevant.

Henry Parkes, examined by Mr. Butler: I was Colonial Secretary at the time the Commission was issued, appointing certain gentlemen to inquire into the state of the Braidwood district; I caused a letter of instructions to be addressed to the commissione.s; gave this letter to one of the Commission—I think Mr. Cloete—and received it back from Mr. Campbell, the gentleman who had been elected president of the Commission; I think I received it back a day or two after the receipt of the report.

The letter of instructions was tendered in evidence and objected to as not binding on the Commissioners, and as not being a document on which general and public cognisance could be taken. His Honor thought it safer, on the whole, to reject this evidence, particularly as the letter contained nothing which could not be deduced from the Commission. The Attorney-General thereupon assented to the reception of the letter, which was then read as follows:—

"Secret and confidential.

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Sydney, 21st January, 1867.

"Gentlemen,—In pursuing the inquiry to which you are appointed by the Commission that will be handed to you with this letter you will regard the duties to be performed as urgent, and of a grave nature, requiring from you the utmost firmness, zeal, and discretion.

"This letter will be opened by you immediately on your arrival at the town of Braidwood, when you will commence your inquiry by reading the Commission appointing you thereto, and by selecting one of your number as president of your meetings. Your instructions are to be chiefly directed to obtaining the best information on the following specific subjects of inquiry.

"1st. The conduct of the local magistrates in reference to the crime of bushranging. In what degree and manner the magistrates have been reasonably vigilant and active in aiding the police. Whether any of them have ordered or sanctioned the giving of food and refreshment by their servants to the bushrangers. Whether any of them have used expressions that would lead to the belief that they have sought to conciliate the favour of bushrangers. Whether any magistrate has at any time, had knowledge of the movements of the bushrangers without reporting the same to the police. Whether, in fact, the properties of certain magistrates within the midst of the depredations of the bushrangers have nevertheless enjoyed an immunity from outrage, and if so, to what probable cause that exemption from the depredations of the bushrangers is to be attributed. Generally, whether there are any circumstances arising out of the insecurity of life and property in the district which affected the standing and character of any of the magistrates.

"2nd. The conduct of the Braidwood police. Whether there is any foundation for certain allegations of the inefficiency of some members of the force. Whether any members of the force have been on terms of intimacy with the bushrangers. The particular conduct of the force, or any members of the force, towards the party of special constables who were murdered on the 9th instant at Jinden. What have been the apparent causes of the failure of the force in pursuit of the outlaw Thomas Clarke. Generally, the character and discipline of the police that have for some time past been stationed in the district.

"3rd. The state of the population, more especially in the neighbourhood of Jingera. To what extent the bushrangers have received actual assistance, by shelter, food, ammunition, or information being given to them, or by a knowledge of their movements being withheld from the police. Where actual assistance has not been afforded, to what extent any active or passive sympathy may be said to exist. What special characteristics of the population present themselves as to religion, occupation, and moral prospects. The condition and the number of the youth of both sexes.

"4th. The known connections of the bushrangers, including reputed "bush telegraphs," their names, residences, and ostensible occupations.

"5th. The former life, habits, and associates of the outlaw Thomas Clarke, the murder on John Carroll and party; any clue afforded by the inquiry which may seem to lead to the knowledge of the crime of ——— Mollen.

"6. Though the foregoing branches of your inquiry are expressly pointed out as appearing to the Government to demand your immediate and uninterrupted attention, you are not to consider your labours limited by these specific instructions; but on the contrary, you are to embrace within your inquiry any matters of importance consistent with the objects defined in your Commission which may be presented to your notice. It is particularly desired that your inquiry in reference to the magistrates and the police while it is conducted with perfect independence, and with due regard to persons, should be scrupulously guarded from any improper interpretation or premature disclosure which might interfere with the administration of justice or the suppression of crime. For this reason, as well as others, it will be necessary to exclude all strangers from your proceedings, and to consider your whole mission as secret and confidential. At the same time, should any facts come to light, in the course of your inquiry, which justify suspicion that particular persons had been implicated in recent crimes, or are criminally connected with the bushrangers, either as harbourers or otherwise, you will, without loss of time, secretly inform the police so as to secure the ends of justice.

"7. It is suggested that it will be advisable to hold your meetings in a room at the Court-house which can be appropriated for your exclusive use. Under any circumstances, you will adopt all necessary precautions to have your proceedings strictly private.

"8. Unless some special circumstances should render a progress report necessary, you will delay your report to the Government until your inquiry has been concluded, which, it is urged, should be at the earliest date possible.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
"HENRY PARKES.

"P. L. Cloete, D. H. Campbell, Joseph Leary, and Edmund Fosbery, Esquires."

Examination resumed:—I remember the return of the Commissioners from Braidwood; to the best of my recollection, I received no copy of evidence then, but received the whole of the evidence soon after; remember getting a transcript of Mr. Hassall's; having ordered such transcript to be made by the shorthand writer directly after getting the report; think I got this transcript in two or three days after the return of the Commissioners; remember the time of his being superseded from the Commission of the Peace; I had not then seen Mr. Hassall's evidence; I got a transcript of Mr. Hassall's evidence first, and on reading it came to the conclusion that Mr. Hassall ought to be removed from the Commission of the Peace, and communicated that conclusion to such of my colleagues as were then in Sydney; came to this conclusion from Mr. Hassall's own evidence, and from other communications I had had respecting Mr. Hassall; don't think that any of my colleagues had read the evidence of Mr. Rodd; believe it had not been written out at that time; Mr. Rodd had nothing to do with the issue of the Commission, and had had no suggestion from him respecting it; in conversation with me as to the disturbed state of the district, Mr. Rodd mentioned Mr. Hassall's name, as did nearly every other person who spoke to me touching such disturbed state of the district; other persons—officers of police and residents in Braidwood and Sydney—had made communications to me, mentioning Mr. Hassall's name when speaking of the state of the district; when expressing to officers of the police my dissatisfaction that such a state of things should exist, they have complained of not having been properly supported by the local magistracy and wealthy settlers; when I asked them to name these gentlemen, they always mentioned Mr. Hassall's name first; remember a communication from Mr. Binney.

The reception of evidence as to statements having been made to Mr. Parkes by certain persons, and as to the names of such persons, was objected to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that after the statement of Mr. Parkes the plaintiff could no longer claim any special damage from Mr. Rodd on account of his (Mr. Hassall's) removal from the Commission of the Peace, although he had naturally expected at first that Mr. Rodd's evidence had materially led to this removal. This admission having been made, further evidence as to communications of others to Mr. Parkes was, after some further argument, rejected.

Examination resumed: I did not communicate the evidence of Mr. Hassall to any one, except to Mr. Hassall himself, handing it, by Mr. Hassall's consent, to Mr. Josephson, who acted as Mr. Hassall's agent in this matter; Mr. Josephson came with Mr. Hassall to the Colonial Secretary's Office; I had never been acquainted with Mr. Hassall before Mr. Josephson introduced him (Mr. Hassall) to me; I was asked either by Mr. Hassall, or by Mr. Josephson on his behalf, for a copy of Mr. Rodd's evidence, and I refused to give it; this conversation was not prefaced by any understanding that it should be private—I could not have allowed any such conversation on such a subject to be regarded as private; during the progress of this conversation, however, a letter was alluded to which Mr. Hassall had addressed to me; I told him that if it was registered and recorded in the usual way I would reply to it on the merits, but he wished it still to be regarded as a private communication; in refusing to give a copy of Mr. Rodd's evidence, I told Mr. Hassall that Mr. Rodd had had nothing to do with the matter (of the supercession), and that he (Mr. Hassall) had been removed on his own evidence; I never communicated what any of the witnesses had said to any person whatever, other than the members of the Government; three parties of special constables were sent at different times to the Braidwood district; when the first party of special constables were sent—not by myself only, but by the Cabinet—it became necessary to nominate two magistrates to swear these constables in, and to appoint some one to disburse money to such constables; having a high opinion of the integrity of Mr. Rodd, I named him as one of the magistrates to swear in the constables; another magistrate (Mr. Binney) was named by another member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Rodd was requested to undertake the care of the money and the disbursements. (Objected to and rejected.)

By Mr. Darvall: Knew that a meeting was held at Braidwood, at which the resolution was passed recommending the appointment of a Commission; think I read the report of this meeting at the time; think I remember seeing Mr. Rodd's name as having moved or seconded a resolution at the meeting; don't think that this meeting had any effect upon the Government as to the appointment of the Commission; think the Commission was proposed in Sydney about the same time; I should certainly have advised the appointment of a Commission if no such meeting had ever been held.

Mr. Fell recalled and further examined by Mr. Stephen: After the examination of Bungy about the horse, a civil action was brought against him by M'Carroll, the owner of the horse; M'Carroll obtained a verdict, and the horse was given up; the case was tried in the District Court, before the Judge alone; remember the trial of Mullens; remember there were two points taken; I was cross-examining, for the defence, as to the amount given for the cattle when the Judge decided that the value had nothing to do with the case; I pressed the question, and the point arose two or three times; the Crown Prosecutor did not object so much as the Judge; in the examination of Jennings, evidence was got out as to the purchase of Nicholls' cattle; I again attempted to cross-examine as to the prices of the cattle, and the question was objected to by the Crown Prosecutor; the question of value was raised after Mr. Hassall had been examined, and, having left the box, had whispered in the Crown Prosecutor's ear; the Crown Prosecutor asked him if he gave a fair value for the cattle, and he said he did; it was after this that I was stopped from cross-examining as to the value of the cattle; I argued from the evidence that the price given was equivalent only to 13s. 6d. per head; this matter was afterwards a common topic of conversation at Braidwood; the apparent conduct of the trial was commonly spoken of at Braidwood, the general remark being that the Judge and Crown Prosecutor had done all they could to shelter Mr. Hassall, and to convict Mullens; Mr. Purefoy was the Judge; I don't believe the Judge was in any way corrupt, but he appeared to be vacillating; he was an aged man and died not very long afterwards; I have never hinted or thought that the Judge was guilty of any corruption whatever; this case was greatly talked of in connection with Mr. Hassall's name; understood at the trial that Mr. Hassall had purchased the cattle for himself; don't think I had any copy of the depositions in this case; my line of defence was that the cattle had no doubt been stolen by John Mullens, who had absconded, that Tom Mullens, then on trial, had been merely employed to tail them, that they had been sold to the prosecutor at a low price and under suspicious circumstances, and that this prosecution had been got up to shield the prosecutor's character; heard it sworn to in Court that Clarke had attended the Moruya races after being bailed; heard no rumour about it.

By the Attorney-General: There was something stated at the trial about one of the Mullens having fifty head of cattle on the way Goulburn; don't think this was Tom Mullens but am not sure; my line of defence—the only defence I had—was to raise a prejudice against the prosecutor that he wanted to get the prisoner convicted in order to save himself; took my instructions from Tom Mullens; told Mr. Scarvell that Tom Mullens wanted me to defend him, that I did not like to do that as he (Mr. Scarvell) had been concerned in the preliminary investigation; but that as the interests of Tom Mullens and Mr. Hassall—with whom Mr. Scarvell was on terms of great friendship—would clash, Tom Mullens did not like to trust him (Scarvell); did not object to Hassall's statement that he had given a fair price for the cattle, meaning to contradict it; the Judge or the Crown Prosecutor said that he thought he saw how to give evidence as to the value of the cattle, I was doing my own client harm; I thought differently; I have no recollection of having heard at the trial that the cattle were bought for Mr. De Mestre; don't remember the receipts being produced in Court—they may have been; don't know of the purchase having been made for Mr. De Mestre until I heard of it during this trial; don't think any witnesses were examined for Edlington (Bungy) in the civil action, but think Bungy was examined and cross-examined himself; I called five or six witnesses for the plaintiff; I am quite sure this trial was not a mere "walk over the course for the plaintiff; I think that this case was tried by Judge Simpson; never heard a word against the character of Michael Connell—who was a publican and a storekeeper—until on the 20th of December, 1866, he was charged by Carroll with harbouring the bushrangers; should have had no hesitation before this in dealing with him or taking a mortgage for him.

By Mr. Stephen: I was away at Mornya during the time the bu-hrangers were about, and there might have been rumours which I had not heard; have heard at several times that cattle had been found with Hassall and Roberts's brand on; heard something, some years ago, of Mr. Hassall having been accused of something of the kind in a public-house. (A letter from Mr. Fosbery was here read, which stated that the conversation with sub-inspector Roberts was between the 13th and 19th of April, 1866.)

By the Attorney-General: Heard some general remarks that Hassall and Roberts were "done" but never heard any particular facts of any particular case; DENIED that I had any particular knowledge of Roberts on the matter; clients have come—have made complaints of this kind, and have said it was of no use going to law with Hassall and Roberts; I advised them to get the beasts in first, and then to go with them to Hassall and Roberts; I remember two such cases; these cases were since the Commission, but there were reports of the kind I have mentioned before the Commission.

By a juryman: The reason I gave me for not proceeding against Hassall and Roberts was that they were too rich, and that the cattle of any person so proceeding might, on straying upon the run of Hassall and Roberts, be impounded by the latter.

By Mr. Stephen: The country is all open, and it would not do for these small holders to be involved in a quarrel with Messrs. Hassall and Roberts.

The evidence of Mr. Hassall before the Commission was put in and read. It was exceedingly lengthy, and appeared to be much the same in effect as that given during the progress of the present trial, except as to certain points of evidence on which Mr. Hassall had been expressly questioned, and which he had stated to have been given under excitement, or under some error.

Adjourned until Thursday.

JURY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four—Messrs. J. Russell, Upper William-street North; R. Redgate, Botany-street; E. Raynes, Woollahra; C. W. Roberts, Point Piper Road.

DAVEY V. LENNON.

This was an action by plaintiff for money payable by defendant for work done and material provided by plaintiff for defendant at his request, and for money payable by the defendant to plaintiff for work, journeys, and attendance of the plaintiff as the architect and building surveyor and superintendent of and for the defendant, and for commission due. The amount claimed was £200.

There were three pleas. First, that defendant was never indebted as alleged. Next, that as to the sum of £87 12s. 4d. demanded, a portion, namely, £82 12s. 4d., was enough to satisfy the claim of plaintiff, and this latter amount was paid into Court; a third plea had reference to £5 (part of the £87 12s. 4d.), and it was alleged that, before action, defendant satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim in respect of the matter by payment. Issue was joined upon the first plea; and as to the second, it was contended that the sum paid into Court was not enough to satisfy the claim of plaintiff.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, was counsel for plaintiff; Mr. Davis, with Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. Dawson, for defendant.

Plaintiff is an architect and surveyor, and defendant engaged him in that capacity, to provide plans and perform other services in connexion with the proposed erection of certain houses at the Edgecliffe Road. Rough sketches were made, there was a retainer of services, an estimate was prepared and finished plans executed. There was an agreement that if the building was carried out, plaintiff should receive five per cent. commission on the outlay. Defendant stated that the plans were to be executed for £5, and were to be his absolute property whether he built or not; on the other hand plaintiff swore that he offered to take £5 for the plans, on the understanding and agreement that if contracts could be obtained for a certain amount, he should be entitled to five per cent. upon the outlay. The work was not carried out, being put an end to by defendant The tenders never went out, and no amount of contract was shown. The evidence was contradictory as to the terms of the agreement. The claim made was based upon a two and a-half per cent. commission, which was proved to be usual and reasonable. There was evidence as to defendant having offered to take a smaller amount than that claimed in liquidation of his claim, but this also was denied in other testimony.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

JURORS FINED.—The undermentioned jurors were again fined £2 each for non-attendance at the Supreme Court yesterday:—Messrs. L. Rawack, J. Richardson, D. Ramsay, E. P. Ramsay. They had been fined £2 each for similar neglect on Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. District Judge SIMPSON.

MULLER V. YATES.

This was an account for medical attendance on the part of the plaintiff, who averred that, at the express direction of the defendant's wife, he had performed a surgical operation on the defendant, a confirmed invalid, and had paid him three professional visits. Defendant's wife altogether denied the Doctor's statement of the case, which was, nevertheless, fully substantiated by another witness—Mr. O'Neill, the chemist. The Court, disbelieving defendant's wife, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—£2 12s. 6d.

PAUL V. O'NEILL.

This was an action for £1 10s. for loss of time and expenses incurred by plaintiff in attending the District Court, by reason of defendant wrongfully summoning him in a case in which defendant (the then plaintiff) sought to recover the sum of £1, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Fawkes, attorney for the defendant, took a preliminary objection to the action, that it was not maintainable, inasmuch as that the defendant therein ought to have applied for his expenses at the hearing. The objection was upheld by his Honor, and the case was dismissed.

The other cases called on were either struck out, no parties appearing, or were cases wholly devoid of public interest.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Benjamin Derrett, a third meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William Bundock, a third meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Daniel C. Parsons, an adjourned single meeting. Neither the directions given nor the orders made on the 12th May having being complied with, the meeting was further adjourned until the 30th June.

In the estate of David Ravel, a single meeting. Insolvent was examined by the official assignee.

In the estate of James Ross, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

SURRENDERS.

Joseph Holmes, of Tindale's Hollow, Bathurst, subcontractor. Liabilities, £123 8s. 6d. Assets, £44 12s. 3d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Patrick O'Brien, of Piper's Flat, Hartley, labourer. Liabilities, £27. Assets, £12. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SCHEDULES FILED.

William Whitmore, of Bathurst. Liabilities, £491 1s. 8d., of which £53 is secured. Assets, £583 7s. 6d.

Annie Cox, of Sydney. Liabilities, £1006 18s. 5½d. Assets, £885 14s. 7d.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 10.—At 11: Rules nisi in Spence v. Hopper, Drinkwater v. O'Shea. Motions: Re William Byrnes, for release of estate; re George B Rush, for the rescission of order of 23rd December for monthly payment to official assignee. Consideration of creditors' directions in the estates of Alfred Small, Alexander Wharton, John Ruth, James Godbolt, Edward Hunt, and the New South Wales Co-operative Coal Mining Company.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, June 10.—At 10: Martin Guest and William Eyles, first.
Friday, 11.—At 11: John K. Parsons, Moy Mow, George Buxton, Robert Bouffler, Charles Brady, third. Francis Geaney, William A. Allaphilip, Wilson Douglas, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 15.—At 11: Josiah Vincent Lovers, Charles Simpson. John Lowe, Edmund Charles Reynolds, Joseph O'Neil, David Joseph Lynch, Thomas Hyndes Green.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Right Worshipful the Mayor, their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, M. Chapman, Renwick, G. Hill, Oatley, Spence, Vickery, and Solomon.

Fifteen persons appeared before the Court in custody. Of these, one was discharged and another was remanded.

Four drunkards were fined 5s. each, and other fo. were fined 10s. each.

Sarah Toomey was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and Bridget M'Kenna to be imprisoned three months, as idle and disorderly persons, (having been apprehended for drunkenness,) failing to show that they have either place of abode or lawful means of subsistence.

Bridget Mooney, charged with having stolen a piece of flannel of the value of 30s., the property of William Kelk, of George-street, draper, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Thomas Kelly was found guilty of having deserted his wife, leaving her without the means of subsistence, and was ordered to pay the sum of 15s. weekly, and to give security for the amount of one year's payments.

Hugh Vaughan was charged with having assaulted, with intent to rob, John Ford. Constable Hawkins deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he was accompanied by constable O'Connell, he apprehended the prisoner on the complaint of a man, named Ford, that he had assaulted and attempted to rob him; a man named Clayton was in prisoner's company, and wore a hat and a coat which he gave to prisoner. Constable O'Connell produced a whip handle given to him by constable Nutter, which prisoner claimed as his property. John Ford, of Sussex-street, bootmaker, deposed that about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when within a few yards of his lodging, he came up with several persons, residents in the neighbourhood, who were sitting in conversation on a doorstep; he would not know either of those persons again; he had been drinking, but was not drunk; they went away; he felt into a dose, from which he was aroused by feeling a hand in each of his pockets; he (witness) jumped up, and threw off his hat and coat to fight the man; the prisoner is that man; a man and a woman were standing in the street, and the man called out, "Let him have it;" prisoner then made a blow at witness with a hammer-headed cane or whip handle, like the cane produced by the constable; witness avoided the blow, and followed the parties, to obtain satisfaction, until they turned into a public-house at the corner of Sussex and Liverpool streets; some constables came up, and he told them what had occurred; about a quarter of an hour afterwards the police brought in the prisoner and another man; he identified the prisoner as the man whose hand he caught in his pocket, but could not say that the other was his companion; he had 7s. or 8s. in his pocket at the time of the attempted robbery. Mr. Carroll cross-examined the witnesses, and called several others for the defence—among others, two girls, Wentworth Dixon and Catherine Scott, went to show that prosecutor is mistaken in his evidence of identification of the prisoner as the man who attempted to rob him. Prisoner was in a row, and took off his hat and coat to fight, but not with prosecutor. Prisoner reserved his defence. Mr. Carroll addressed the Court on the matter; clients have come—have made complaints of this kind, and have said it was of no use going to law with Hassall and Roberts; I advised them to get the beasts in first, and then to go with them to Hassall and Roberts; I remember two such cases; these cases were since the Commission, but there were reports of the kind I have mentioned before the Commission.

By a juryman: The reason I gave me for not proceeding against Hassall and Roberts was that they were too rich, and that the cattle of any person so proceeding might, on straying upon the run of Hassall and Roberts, be impounded by the latter.

By Mr. Stephen: The country is all open, and it would not do for these small holders to be involved in a quarrel with Messrs. Hassall and Roberts.

The evidence of Mr. Hassall before the Commission was put in and read. It was exceedingly lengthy, and appeared to be much the same in effect as that given during the progress of the present trial, except as to certain points of evidence on which Mr. Hassall had been expressly questioned, and which he had stated to have been given under excitement, or under some error.

Adjourned until Thursday.

JURY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four—Messrs. J. Russell, Upper William-street North; R. Redgate, Botany-street; E. Raynes, Woollahra; C. W. Roberts, Point Piper Road.

DAVEY V. LENNON.

This was an action by plaintiff for money payable by defendant for work done and material provided by plaintiff for defendant at his request, and for money payable by the defendant to plaintiff for work, journeys, and attendance of the plaintiff as the architect and building surveyor and superintendent of and for the defendant, and for commission due. The amount claimed was £200.

There were three pleas. First, that defendant was never indebted as alleged. Next, that as to the sum of £87 12s. 4d. demanded, a portion, namely, £82 12s. 4d., was enough to satisfy the claim of plaintiff, and this latter amount was paid into Court; a third plea had reference to £5 (part of the £87 12s. 4d.), and it was alleged that, before action, defendant satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim in respect of the matter by payment. Issue was joined upon the first plea; and as to the second, it was contended that the sum paid into Court was not enough to satisfy the claim of plaintiff.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, was counsel for plaintiff; Mr. Davis, with Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. Dawson, for defendant.

Plaintiff is an architect and surveyor, and defendant engaged him in that capacity, to provide plans and perform other services in connexion with the proposed erection of certain houses at the Edgecliffe Road. Rough sketches were made, there was a retainer of services, an estimate was prepared and finished plans executed. There was an agreement that if the building was carried out, plaintiff should receive five per cent. commission on the outlay. Defendant stated that the plans were to be executed for £5, and were to be his absolute property whether he built or not; on the other hand plaintiff swore that he offered to take £5 for the plans, on the understanding and agreement that if contracts could be obtained for a certain amount, he should be entitled to five per cent. upon the outlay. The work was not carried out, being put an end to by defendant The tenders never went out, and no amount of contract was shown. The evidence was contradictory as to the terms of the agreement. The claim made was based upon a two and a-half per cent. commission, which was proved to be usual and reasonable. There was evidence as to defendant having offered to take a smaller amount than that claimed in liquidation of his claim, but this also was denied in other testimony.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

JURORS FINED.—The undermentioned jurors were again fined £2 each for non-attendance at the Supreme Court yesterday:—Messrs. L. Rawack, J. Richardson, D. Ramsay, E. P. Ramsay. They had been fined £2 each for similar neglect on Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. District Judge SIMPSON.

MULLER V. YATES.

This was an account for medical attendance on the part of the plaintiff, who averred that, at the express direction of the defendant's wife, he had performed a surgical operation on the defendant, a confirmed invalid, and had paid him three professional visits. Defendant's wife altogether denied the Doctor's statement of the case, which was, nevertheless, fully substantiated by another witness—Mr. O'Neill, the chemist. The Court, disbelieving defendant's wife, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—£2 12s. 6d.

PAUL V. O'NEILL.

This was an action for £1 10s. for loss of time and expenses incurred by plaintiff in attending the District Court, by reason of defendant wrongfully summoning him in a case in which defendant (the then plaintiff) sought to recover the sum of £1, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Fawkes, attorney for the defendant, took a preliminary objection to the action, that it was not maintainable, inasmuch as that the defendant therein ought to have applied for his expenses at the hearing. The objection was upheld by his Honor, and the case was dismissed.

The other cases called on were either struck out, no parties appearing, or were cases wholly devoid of public interest.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Benjamin Derrett, a third meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William Bundock, a third meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Daniel C. Parsons, an adjourned single meeting. Neither the directions given nor the orders made on the 12th May having being

VALUABLE CATTLE PROPERTY on the Warrego River for SALE, with 5700 Head of very superior CATTLE, comprising 452 square miles of first-class fattening country, nearly all available. Cattle from this station have been sent to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, from which it is about equi-distant, and have always brought top prices.
Full particulars on application to Mr. HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, a well-bred saddle HORSE. Apply 170, Lower George-street.

HORSES and VEHICLES, bought and sold, or lent for hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

DONKEYS for SALE, male and female, the latter heavy in foal; also a very quiet COW, milks without bail, suited for a gentlemen's family, within a month of calving. Apply F. FEWINGS, Waverley.

AT THE BAZAAR.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has for PRIVATE SALE the thoroughbred Racing Mares, CASINO and PORTIA. "Casino," bay mare, 6 years, a noted good performer; "Portia," bay filly, 3 years, almost untried.
On view at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, until Saturday.

SALES BY AUCTION.

4 Horses, 'Bus, and Harness.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. Howard to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 10th June, at 12 o'clock,
4 horses, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness; accustomed to work either singly or together
4-horse set harness, in good order
The omnibus "Imperial," and license to the end of the year.

Fat Cows. Fat Calves.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 superior fat cows.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Fat lambs, fat wethers, prime calves
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

Fat Wethers. Fat Lambs. Fat Calves.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 prime fat wethers, from Tocal (C. Reynolds's)
40 superior Southdown lambs (E. Wallace's)
40 prime fat lambs (C. Lester's)
20 ditto ditto ditto (J. K. Howe's)
20 ditto ditto ditto (G. Freeman, jun's.)
20 ditto ditto ditto (Cobcroft's)
20 ditto ditto calves, from the Hunter.

Pair Carriage Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Pair bay carriage horses, about 15.1 hands high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, accustomed to run together.

12 Stanch Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Messrs. Peck and Co., to sell by auction, on the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
12 useful draught horses, been constantly at work on Moore Park, and now disposed of in consequence of the contract being completed.

Cab Phaeton, Horse and Harness
And a Dogcart, in good condition.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
The above.

500 Prime Wethers.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, June 10th, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat sheep, without reserve.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Morrice, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, on THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat paddock-fed bullocks, in lots.
Per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mrs. Campbell to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
165 prime fat ewes, in lots.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Alexander F. M'Gregor, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 10th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 head of really prime weighty fat bullocks, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted RVP brand.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
207 head of really prime fat cattle, of the RVP brand; also, at the same time and place, 2 exceeding fine stall fed bullocks, from Fairfield, Windsor.

TUESDAY, 15th instant.

Clearing-out Sale by Auction.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. James Roberts, contractor, No. 5 Section Western Railway Line, Morangarroo, to sell by auction, on the premises, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant,
The whole of his household furniture, groceries, and drapery
Horse, buggy, and harness
Horses, drays, and harness
Spring-carts and horses
Also, a large quantity of articles too numerous to mention.
The auctioneer, in calling the attention of the general public to the above, has to say the whole will be submitted without the least reserve, as the proprietor has now finished his contract at No. 5, and is about leaving at once for Rockhampton, having already made his engagements.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime fat calves, fat lambs, prime porkers (corn-fed), suckers, poultry, &c., &c.

Prime Fat Lambs. Prime Fat Lambs.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Forty (40) very prime fat lambs, from W. Moore, Esq. Narellan.
Also,
100 prime corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Picton, &c.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 703, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
First-class milch cows (14 to 18 quarts), springers, dry cattle, &c., &c.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, dead pigs, suckers, poultry, &c.

Imperative Sale.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, Scandinavian Music Hall, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
Surplus building materials
Carpenters' benches, &c.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

W. GRISDALE will sell by auction, at 67, King-street West, at 10.30 sharp,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges, pawned at Central Loan Office, 67, King-street West, as previously advertised in HERALD of 3rd and 5th instant.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Hides and tallow.
At the Produce Stores, on FRIDAY,
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
1100 hides
Sole leather
Twine, hair, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

LEATHER. LEATHER. LEATHER.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
109 sides sole leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 11th June.
Casks tallow
Hides
Leather, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 11th June, at 2 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A quantity of scantling, boards, &c.
Also,
In the insolvent estate of J. M'Kaughan,
1 horse, saddle, and bridle.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11.

Boxes of Clothing, Fancy Goods
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. PHILLIPS has received instructions from the executors in the estate of a deceased gentleman, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 61, King-street, three doors from York-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Gold and silver watches, gold chains, gold albertz, gold rings, and diamond rings, musical instruments, opera and field glasses, telescopes, double and single barrel guns, and sundries.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at their Rooms, 304, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
The contents of a four-roomed house, consisting of mahogany and cane seated chairs
Loo and other tables, washstands, &c.
Bedsteads, palliasses, &c., crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils.
Also, at 2 o'clock,
Clothing, watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

By order of the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq.
The whole of his
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Removed from his residence to the Rooms, Pitt-street, for convenience of Sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Booksellers, Scientific Men, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late George Forbes, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture, books, plate, oil paintings, &c.
Terms, cash.
Particulars in future advertisement.

On THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
Furniture, Frames, English Cane-seated Chairs, Wadding, &c.

Shipment of very superior ENGLISH FURNITURE, comprising
Mahogany Washstands and Toilette Tables, with marble tops
Mahogany Hall Table, Hat, and Umbrella Stand
Walnut Wood Chiffonieres, with marble tops, plate-glass backs and doors
Drawing-room Suites, in silk reps
Walnut Wood Loo and Card Tables
Thumb Top Cane-seated Bedroom Chairs
Balloon Back ditto ditto ditto
Crown Back ditto ditto ditto
Folding Chairs of every description
Mahogany and Birch Cane-seated Shop Chairs
A large variety of Walnut and Sycamore, Cane, and Willow Seated Occasional Chairs
Very superior Spring Mahogany Dining-room Frames, in the white
Ditto ditto Walnut Drawing-room Frames and Rosewood Wadding, in 1 lb sheet.

To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of superior English furniture.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Walter Hood.

4 Bales Tapling Beal's Tapestry Carpets.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Warehouses, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales tapestry carpets.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important and Highly Attractive Sale
of
a Shipment of very choice PLATED WARE,
consisting of
Very Handsome Electro plated Hard Soldered Candelabra, with figures, 7-light
Ditto ditto ditto, 5-light
Ditto Revolving Cruet Stand, 7, 6, and 5 glass
Elegant Tea and Coffee Services
Ditto Breakfast Cruets
Plated Fruit Bowls
Ditto Butter Coolers
Ditto Pickle Frames
Ditto Marmalade Stands, cut glass
Ditto Biscuit Boxes, embossed
Ditto Sardine Boxes, cut glass
Ditto Tea Pots and Coffee Pots, &c., &c., &c.

To Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of very choice plated ware, selected expressly for this market.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION.

The Property of a Gentleman, very recently furnished.

Very superior Walnut Dining-room Suite, in chintz
Massively-carved Walnut Centre Table
Small ditto ditto ditto
Inlaid Walnut Writing Table
Spanish Mahogany enclosed Sideboard, plate-glass back
Ditto ditto oval end Telescope Dining Table, with patent screw, carved legs
Dining-room Chairs, in morocco
Superior E. P. Tea and Coffee Service
Four-post Brass Bedstead
Wardrobe
Eugenie Couch, in chintz, &c., &c.

The above are very nearly new, and, being in excellent condition, are well worthy of the inspection of purchasers.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable lot of household furniture.
Terms, cash.

Marrian's Ale.

About 7 Hogsheads.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, at the Market Wharf.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 10th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Glengaber,
On account of whom it may concern,
About seven hogsheads Marrian's ale, which will be "filled up" should they require it.
Terms at sale.

50 HOGSHEADS ALE.

For Sale by Auction, at Messrs. Mason, Brothers' Stores, THURSDAY MORNING.

50 Hogsheads Arroll's celebrated Edinburgh Ale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Mason, Brothers' Stores, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
50 hogsheads Arroll's Edinburgh ale.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Walter Hood.
5 Packages of very elegant Silk Damasks
2 ditto ditto ditto Window Drapery
1 ditto Fringe Tassels, Lace Bell Ropes, Curtain Bands, &c.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Warehouses, Drapers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Walter Hood,
8 packages silk coverings, window draperies, &c.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Attractive Sale by Auction of
SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, IN WALNUT,
consisting of
Sofa
4 Easy Chairs } covered in Green Brocatelle
6 Single Chairs }
Inlaid Centre Table
Card Table
Devonport
Occasional Table
MASSIVE MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, COVERED IN MORONE MOROCCO.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class furniture.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important and Attractive Sale by Auction,
of
Gold and Silver Watches
Clocks
Jewellery
Plated Goods
Dressing Cases
Writing Desks
Revolvers
Glass Show Cases
Watch Materials
Brass Counter Railings
Fittings, &c., &c.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of watches, jewellery, and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.

Port, Sherry, Champagnes, Hock, Claret
Brandy, Martell's, and other brands; Rum, Whisky
Bottled and Draught Beer, &c.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of superior wines
Spirits, beer, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAWSON'S BOTTLED STOUT.
Ex Forfarshire.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 11th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Forfarshire,
75 cases, each 4 dozen, Dawson's bottled stout.
Terms cash.

To close Accounts for the Mail.

OLD TOM.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
90 cases, each 1 dozen, Hill's and Underwood's old tom.
Terms at sale.

For Sale by Public Auction.

To close Accounts.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of spirits and wines, various shipments, to close accounts for the Mail,
13 hogsheads Martell's brandy
9 ditto dark ditto
30 quarter-casks port wine
15 hogsheads rum
300 cases brandy
28 quarter-casks sherry
14 ditto Irish whisky
20 ditto Scotch ditto
40 cases port wine
65 ditto sherry
60 ditto geneva
12 hogsheads sherry
20 quarter-casks white genev
80 cases champagne.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, June 10th, 1869.

35 Packages Earthenware, now landing, comprising a very superior assortment.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 10th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
35 crates earthenware, now landing, comprising
Dinner services
Chamber ditto
Jugs and basins
Cups, saucers, basins
Plates and dishes
Mugs, vegetable dishes
Jugs, in sets
Rockingham ware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Mantelpieces Postponed to FRIDAY, June 11th
Shipment not being ready.

Marble Mantelpieces
Marble Mantelpieces.

Now landed and on view.

To Marble Masons, Contractors, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, June 11th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 superior Venetian marble mantelpieces.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, June 11, 1869.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. V. Lavers.

Astronomical Telescope, on Stand.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 11, 1869, at 11,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 15th June.

EXHIBITION HOTEL,
corner of Pitt and Market streets.

Preliminary Notice.

Sale by Auction of
First-class SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, by Hopkins and Stevens
Beer Engine and Bar Fittings
Gas Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Clark to sell by auction (in consequence of his retiring from the business), on TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, billiard table, and effects.

Further particulars will be published.

On FRIDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Stationery, Books
Fancy Goods. Cut Wines
Concertinas, Dolls, &c.

For Sale, without the slightest reserve.

Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, half and full bound in calf, sheep, and red basil
Novels, Books, Copying Letter Books
Music, Music Books; Minute, Memo., and Account Books
Envelopes, Blue Wove, Cream-laid, Linear, Italian, &c.
Note and Letter Paper, Printing Cards
P. M. Writing Desks, Albums, Date Calendars
M. B. Pens, Nibs, Lead and Slate Pencils
Cash Boxes; Red, Black, and Copying Inks
Inkstands, Paintings, Engravings
Lithographs, Prints, Church Services and Bibles
Real Wax and Crying Dolls, German Concertinas
Scented Oils, Albumenized Paper
Pipes, Pocket Knives, &c., &c.
Cut Wine Glasses, Nailed Stock, Tinned and Whitewash Brushes.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Storekeepers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

40 Bales and Cases.

Flax and Cotton Goods.

Now landing, ex Strathnaver.

THIS DAY, and FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
A well-selected shipment of piece goods, comprising
Forfars, 36, 38, and 40 inch
Flax sheetings, 34 and 36 inch
Rough brownes, light and heavy makes
Cambric handkerchiefs, 5-8 and 7-8
White window Hollands, 35 to 42 inch
Cotton ticks
Hessians
Twilled skirtings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

10 Cases
New and Fashionable Clothing.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
10 cases of seasonable and well-made clothing, consisting of—
Fine blue diagonal sacs
Black cloth vests, Internationals, &c.
Ditto doe trousers
Dark fancy doe ditto
Fine blue beaver sacs
Super blue pilot reefers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of the Shippers.

12 Cases Fancy Dress Materials.

On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY,
An extensive variety of dress materials, consisting of
Reps, plain and fancy
Fancy camlets
Shaded ditto
Poplinettes
Checks
Poplins
Serges, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Ex Earl Dalhousie, from London.

7 Bales Blankets.

More or less damaged by sea water.

On THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, on account of whom it may concern, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
JBT over S in diamond,
1—1 bale, 49 pairs, 9-4 blue grey blankets
2—1 ditto, 49 ditto, 10-4 ditto
3—1 ditto, 49 ditto, 9-4 ditto
4—1 ditto, 49 ditto, 10-4 ditto
5—1 ditto, 49 ditto, 9-4 gentian ditto
6—1 ditto, 49 ditto, 10-4 ditto
JBT over S in diamond over FC,
1—1 bale, 50 pairs assorted blankets.
Terms, cash.

7 Bales Brown Navy Canvas.

For Imperative Sale.

On FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
7 bales brown navy canvas.
Assorted numbers, from 1 to 5.
Terms at sale.

Carpet Bags.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
2 cases Brussels bags.
Assorted sizes and qualities.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Flannels
Longcloths
Mediums.
Ex Earl Dalhousie, from London,
Damaged by Sea Water.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11,
The following goods, viz.:—
GS in diamond,
574—1 bale, 38 pieces Saxony flannels, assorted, slightly damaged
575—1 ditto, 12 ditto imitation Welsh ditto, ditto ditto
6 ditto Electoral ditto, ditto ditto
576—1 ditto, 12 ditto union imitation Welsh ditto, ditto ditto
579—1 ditto, 40 ditto 36-inch longcloths ditto ditto
580—1 ditto, 40 ditto ditto, much ditto
582—1 ditto, 20 ditto 32-inch mediums, slightly ditto
20 ditto 36-inch ditto, ditto ditto
583—1 ditto, 40 ditto 30-inch longcloths, ditto ditto
584—1 ditto, 40 ditto 36-inch Scotch ditto, ditto ditto
585—1 ditto, 40 ditto 32-inch longcloths, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

China Mattings.

On FRIDAY, at 11.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
25 pieces 4-4 5-4 China mattings
Wrappers, stained.
Terms at sale,

On account of whom it may concern
Ex Golden Sea, ——, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
B in double triangle,
1496—1 case, 100 cards each, 18 yards, assorted white cotton fringe
1497—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto ditto
1498—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto ditto
1499—1 ditto, 100 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto ditto
1500—1 ditto, 80 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto ditto
1501—1 ditto, 80 ditto, each 18 ditto, ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important to Drapers and Country Buyers.

Continuation Sale of New Drapery.

Dress and Manchester Goods
Clothing, Shirts
Hosiery, Hats, &c.

SAMUEL JAY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of 50 packages, as above.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal.

Sale of General Drapery, Slops, Shirts, Hats, &c.

Removed from the Country for convenience of Sale.

FRIDAY, June 11th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of a storekeeper's stock, from Queensland.
Terms, cash.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, and others.

Ex Strathnaver, Davy, master, from London.

More or less Damaged by Sea Water.

FRIDAY, June 11th.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
HB & Co.,
539 §—One case, 500 gross bone and fancy buttons.
Terms, cash before delivery.

Palings.

Ex Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock,
12,000 6-feet palings
19,000 5-feet ditto
Terms at sale.

CONGOU TEAS.

The damaged portion of the Cargo of the Thomas Edwards, from Foo Chow,
comprising
175 Chests
149 Half-chests
203 Boxes.

Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

For Sale, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, June 11th.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, June 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portion of the cargo of congou teas, ex Thomas Edwards, from Foo Chow, comprising
135 chests congou
149 half-chests ditto
203 boxes.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

45,000 SHEEP.

WEALWANDANGIE.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 20th July,
45,000 FINE-WOOLED SHEEP (more or less), together with that extensive and first-class station, known as
WEALWANDANGIE,
in CONA CREEK, NOGAN RIVER, QUEENSLAND.
For further particulars, apply to
MORT and CO.

PURE SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Ex You Yangs.

HARRISON and JONES have received instructions from Messrs. Pearson, Brothers, to sell by public auction, at Mr. Buchan Thomson's Yards, Bligh-street, on MONDAY, 21st June, at 12 o'clock,
EIGHT PURE BRED SHORTHORNED BULLS,
to arrive about 14th June next from Victoria.
These bulls were bred by R. M'Dougall, Esq., of Essendon, Victoria, which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the excellency of the stock.

These bulls will be on view at Mr. B. Thomson's Yards, Bligh-street, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The auctioneers call special attention to this sale, as the opportunities of securing choice and reliable stock are so infrequent.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY,
HUNTER AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, during the month of June next,
All that valuable block of city land having the following frontages:—
192½ FEET TO HUNTER-STREET,
75 FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
and having a depth at one end of 147 feet; also all that piece of land about 60 feet square in Roberts-street, at the rear of the above and the residence and property of Dr. Roberts.
On portion of this land are the extensive range of offices and stores in Hunter-street, in the occupation of R. Kunmerer, Esq., and the stone-built residence, No 33, Hunter-street, adjoining the mercantile premises of Messrs. Macdonald, Smith, and Co., and the Union Bank.

TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Want, Son, and Johnson, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms, liberal.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

By Order of the Committee of the
AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner piece of land, having the following frontages:—
105 FEET TO MACQUARIE-STREET,
154½ FEET TO BENT-STREET;
together with those extensive premises known as
THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY;

The Australian Library is a massively stone-built structure, in the Corinthian style of architecture, with imposing classic elevation.
The BASEMENT, which is of solid masonry, 3½ feet in thickness, is principally on a level with the street, and contains
Kitchen, 40 x 22½
A large apartment, 40 x 32½
Servant's hall, 40 x 18½
Dining-room, 21½ x 14½
Pantry, store, &c.
At the rear of this floor is a piece of land having about 50 feet frontage to Bent-street, on which is a detached room 18 x 15, and other outoffices.
The PRINCIPAL GROUND FLOOR, approached from Bent-street by a noble flight of steps, enters into a hall 43 x 10, the end of which is partitioned off, and forms a room 22 x 10½; on one side of the hall is the reading-room 27 x 15½, and on the other is the great public room, or Library—a magnificent apartment 78 x 40—having a spacious gallery on three sides.
This is without exception the most complete public hall in the city, spacious, lofty, well ventilated and lighted, and of handsome commanding appearance. Above the reading-room and hall are two bedrooms.

The whole of these premises are most substantially built, the walls being from 2 feet to upwards of 3 feet in thickness. They have been examined by several architects, and with the exception of a slight displacement of a portion of a heavy cornice on one side (which can be rebuilt at a very small expense) they are pronounced to be unequalled in strength, massiveness, or soundness by any other building in the city.
As the premises stand they are adapted for Government offices, or for any public institution. With some alterations and additions they could be converted into three first-class residences, or into one elegant spacious city mansion, the basement story appearing to have been planned as if specially for the conversion of the building at any time into one or more residences.
The position needs no comment, the site is one of the most valuable in the city, overlooking the Domain, Government House and Gardens, and the Harbour, commanding scenery not surpassed in the world for natural loveliness, beauty, and extent.

Plan of the land and building may be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TIVOLI,
A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE, WITH GROUNDS, half-an-acre in extent, at the junction of the
SOUTH HEAD ROAD AND LEICESTER-STREET, PADDINGTON,
the latter street dividing the property from Seaview House and Bentham House, the residence of W. Perry, Esq.

TITLE, TORRENS'S ACT.

TERMS.—One-third cash, residue secured on the property at 6 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from T. PEATE, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock
All that valuable corner piece of land, situated at Paddington, having the following frontages:—
86 FEET 10 INCHES TO THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD
247 FEET TO LEICESTER-STREET,
on which is that remarkably neat cottage residence TIVOLI, now in the occupation of the proprietor. The main body of the residence is built most substantially of stone, and contains drawing and dining rooms, 5 bedrooms, pantry, closet, &c.; at the rear, built of weatherboards, are kitchen with range, servants' room, laundry, bathroom, and two bedrooms. The other outbuildings consist of 2-stall stable, hay-room, coach-house, &c. A never-failing supply of water is obtained from a deep well lined with stone, and from iron tanks which receive the roof water.
The GROUNDS, half-an-acre in extent, are laid out in front as a flower garden and shrubbery of choice trees of mature growth, and at the rear vegetable garden and small orchard. The whole most tastefully arranged, and ensuring perfect shelter and privacy to the premises.

TIVOLI is a most desirable Family residence, finished in a first-class style, and replete with every comfort and convenience. The building is massive-cut stone work, sufficiently strong for one or more additional stories, which would command extensive views of the harbour and surrounding beautiful scenery. The grounds occupy the most valuable position in Paddington, and are of that extent that a large portion fronting Leicester-street, could be subdivided and built on, without in any way interfering with the present residence.
CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained, and plan inspected at the rooms.

RICHMOND RIVER.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
For absolute Sale, to close partnership accounts.

The following splendid Cattle Properties, viz.,
WOOROOWOOLGEN,
including the four adjoining Runs,
Mongogory
Wyandah
York
Camden Valley,
embracing an area of upwards of
355 SQUARE MILES
of finest grazing and fattening country, having a frontage to the RICHMOND RIVER of over fifty miles.

The IMPROVEMENTS are of the most substantial and extensive character, and are principally erected on
5000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
lying along the river, and all of the very richest description of alluvial soil fit for SUGAR GROWING or other agricultural purposes. The paddock accommodation is immense. Amongst the improvements may be mentioned a large Boiling-down Establishment, which, at a small outlay, could be adapted for
MEAT PRESERVING,
capable of being worked most economically, as the premises are situated on the bank of the river, navigable to the sea.
With this property will be sold
13,000 HEAD (MORE OR LESS) OF CATTLE, bred on the runs, and bearing the noted
D IN DIAMOND BRAND,
also a small Herd of about 300 Head of the choicest pure-bred Cattle in the colonies.

ROSEBERRY,
Situated in the Clarence River District, about 30 miles from the above property, with valuable and extensive improvements, and
2000 HEAD (MORE OR LESS) OF CATTLE, of the same choice character, and D IN DIAMOND BRAND.

Stores, working horses, and all other belongings appertaining to the above properties respectively to be taken at a valuation by arbitration.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 9th September next, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent cattle stations, in two lots.
Full particulars of these valuable properties

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN M'NAMARA are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased mother-in-law, Mrs. CRUMMY; to move from her late residence, M'Lennan's-lane, off Sussex-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. PABLO FANQUE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, 12, Wilmot-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased, Mr PATRICK BOURKE are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Michael M'Mahon, at Ultimo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. JANE TIPLER SMITH are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 5, Christie-street, Glebe, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY THOMAS, Jun., are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed wife, MARY ANN; to move from his residence, Windmill-street, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased CATHERINE M'CLAFERTY are invited to attend her funeral; to move from the residence of Mr. JAMES M'GINLEY, Windmill-street, Miller's Point, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Boulton Molineaux, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business being exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.
Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1856.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

MUTUAL AND INDEFEASIBLE LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

Intending "Original Members" are requested to forward their applications, WITHOUT DELAY, to the undersigned, who is authorised to issue receipts for their premiums. The list is nearly full, and will be closed on 10th instant.
By order of the Committee,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 130, Pitt-street,
Sydney, June 2nd, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £5,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United capital ..... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.

MARINE policies granted on hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, One Million; paid up, £250,000.
Net Premium Income for 1868, £319,500.
Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

Capital .. £120,000.
Paid-up .. £105,000.

This Bank allows Interest on DEPOSITS at the following rates, viz.,
4 per cent. per annum, if fixed for 4 months.
4½ per cent. ditto, ditto 6 ditto.
5 per cent. ditto, ditto 12 ditto.
SPECIAL RATES for Deposits lodged for shorter or longer periods.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Managing Director.
Sydney, 27th May, 1869.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A BRANCH of this Bank will shortly be established at ARALUEN, for the purchase of gold and the transaction of general Banking Business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, 9th June, 1869.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board.
J. THOS. FORD Manager.

CLARK'S VARIETIES.—THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
Thursday (by request),
Miss CLARA STEPHENSON
will repeat Her great impersonation of
MIAMI,
in the
GREEN BUSHES.
Director, Mr. H. C. BURFORD.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, June 10th, 1869.
With a PLAIN and FANCY DRESS BALL.

PROGRAMME,
Commencing at 9 o'clock sharp.
1st, Quadrille; 2nd, Waltz; 3rd, Quadrille; 4th, Galop; 5th, Lancers; 6th, Schottische; 7th, Quadrille; 8th, Waltz; 9th, Lancers; 10th Polka Mazurka; 11th, Galop; 12th Quadrille; 13th, Waltz; 14th Polka; 15th, Highland Schottische; 16th, Quadrille; 17th, Galop; 18th, Polka Mazurka; 19th Lancers; 20th, Waltz; 21st, Quadrille; 22nd, Galop; 23rd, Sir Roger de Coverly.

Master of Ceremonies .....Mr. JOHN CLARK
(of Colonnade, Elizabeth-street).

Mr. W. T. JOHNSON kindly invites his friends to the above BALL. Apply immediately for tickets, to be had gratis from Mr. W. T. Johnson only.
Magnificent costumes to let, amongst which are a Chinese Emperor's, and Chinese Princess', application to be made before 1 p.m. on Thursday.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.)
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H NEEDS'S Juvenile Class, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock. The quarter commences at the time of entrance.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. HENRY TALBOT,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TRAGEDIAN,
will appear THIS EVENING, and for the last time during his engagement, in his celebrated impersonation of
MACBETH!

THIS EVENING, Thursday, will be presented Shakespere's Tragedy of
MACBETH,
with the whole of Locke's celebrated music.
Macbeth..... Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Lady Macbeth.....Miss ROSA COOPER.
Supported by the entire company.

To conclude with the Burlesque Burletta Extravaganza, by Henry J. Byron, Esq., called
FRA DIAVOLO! OR THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.
Fra Diavolo ..... Miss Kate Corcoran
Beppo ..... Mr. Charles Young.
As originally sustained by him in London.
Supported by the Company.

TO-MORROW, Friday, Grand Fashionable Night—Mr. HENRY TALBOT will appear as Shylock and the Duke Aranza.

SATURDAY—RICHARD THE THIRD.
Gloster..... Mr. HENRY TALBOT.

In preparation, on a scale of great magnificence,
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR!
Marcus Brutus..... Mr. HENRY TALBOT.
Marcus Antonius.....Mr. Hoskins
Caius Cassius ..... Mr. J. Bartlett
Portia ..... Miss Rosa Cooper.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
tendered to
Mrs. COOPER,
by the Committee of the above, on
TUESDAY EVENING next, June 15th,
in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.
HENRY PARKES, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair.
Accompanyist.....Mrs. Coldwell.
Admission—hall 1s 6d, gallery 1s.
Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
R. MACFARLANE, Treasurer.

MASONIC.—FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.—A BALL will take place at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY, June 24th, under the auspices of Lodge Fidelity, 267, I.C., and Woolloomooloo, 386, S.C.
H. TERNOUTH, } Joint Hon.
J. ROWLING, } Secretaries.
Applications for Tickets to be made to Brother W. B. Bennett, Masonic Hall; Brother John Clark, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street; Brother Henry Priestly, R.W.M., 386, S.C., 33, Sussex-street; Brother Charles Lewis, W.M., 267, I.C., 201, Phillip-street.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY
have a very large stock of the
SHREWSBURY PALETOTS
now open, made of thoroughly waterproof tweed, and perfectly impervious to damp. These mantles are now universally adopted by ladies in England.

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS to 23rd April.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY
will show their very large and valuable
MAIL SHIPMENT TO-DAY,
as soon as received from the steamer. It contains
FRENCH MILLINERY
of extraordinary beauty and correct taste, direct from their milliners in Paris, who are the most talented modistes Frangaise.

FRENCH MODEL MANTLES
made from the rich at MANTLE SILKS of Lyons and Jujurieux, which are incontestably superior to those of which mantles are usually made.

FRENCH and SWISS SILKS
of every class, from the factory of the eminent firm Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, Jujurieux. As they are the best makes to be procured, D. J. and Co. have every confidence in recommending them to the notice of ladies.
Ladies are politely pressed to make an inspection of these SPECIALITIES.

MOURNING.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY
would respectfully intimate to those adopting
MOURNING COSTUME
their very extensive and superior Stock of BLACK GOODS, just received, including all the most fashionable fabrics and models,
Widows' Millinery
Rady de Mort Mantles
Quadruple Crape, indicative of the deepest mourning, and not liable to spot with damp
Dress Textures, the most reliable makes and fastest dye
Widows' Silks
Crape Falls and Sets, Mourning Handkerchiefs and Gloves.
D. J. and CO. are prepared to meet every exigency requiring immediate mourning, whether family or complimentary, and guarantee the strictest attention to the execution of all orders.

GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY
have a large Stock of
REAL MACINTOSH CLOTHING
(none other imported),
NOW OPEN, in every kind of Garments—for Riding, Driving, or Walking; guaranteed genuine, and non-adhesive in the most tropical climate.
Macintosh Coats, Capes, and Leggings, single and double texture
Antigropolos and Wellington Leggings
Storm Umbrellas, Macintosh Sou' Westers.

SUPERIOR CLOTH MANTLES, ADAPTED FOR THIS COLD WEATHER.

We are offering, in 2 lots, some very superior Cloth Mantles, made of the Ripple and Sattara Cloths, AT HALF THEIR REAL VALUE.
Lot 1—98 Mantles at 2 guineas, real value 4 guineas
Lot 2—40 ditto at 3 guineas, real value from 6 to 7½ guineas.
THOMPSON and GILES.

LADIES, YOU CAN PURCHASE at
CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.'S,
390, George-street,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MERINOS,
from 1s 11 per yard,
in all colours,
at 390, George-street.

NEW POPLINETTE DRESSES
at 5s 9d
the full dress, in great variety,
at 390, George-street.

THE NEW SHOT LUSTRES,
6s 9d
the full dress,
at 390, George-street.

NEW COLOURS IN REPPES,
8s 9d
the full dress,
at 390, George-street.

BRIGHT BLACK GLACE ILKS,
2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d
per yard,
at 390, George-street.

REMEMBER LADIES.
CHISHOLM, MURRAY, and CO.,
390, George-street,
next to the New Post Office.

W. C. RENWICK, 85, King-street.
Waterproof mantles, 16s 9d; girls', children's, from 9s 11d
Black cloth jackets, 9s 11d; richly trimmed ditto, 14s 9d
Silk velvet ditto velveteen, richly trimmed, from 12s 9d
Horrockses's A, 5½d; B, 6½d; Queen's own, 36-inch, 5½d
The best calico in the city, for the price, 4½d per yard
Really good stout calico, 4½d, 37 inches wide
Welsh flannel, all wool, 10½d; very fine ditto, 16½d
Real Witney and Bath blankets, all wool, from 8s 11d
Stout tick, 5½d; scarlet flannel, all wool, 18½d
Marcella and terry quilts, tablecloths and covers
The new figured dress material, 4½d, very cheap
Striped camlets, 6½d; ditto ditto, 7½d, worth 16½d
Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d, equal to first choice
Ladies' silk umbrellas, 5s 11d to 9s 6d; parachutes, 1s 11d
Girls' school hats, 9½d; all pretty new shapes, 3s 11d.

J. B. TICKLE,
IMPORTER AND WAREHOUSEMAN,
311, GEORGE-STREET,
begs to state that his shipments per STRATHDON, BRUCKLAY CASTLE, EARL DALHOUSIE, FORFARSHIRE, and HAWKESBURY, are now to hand, and comprise a general assortment in the following departments:—
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SLOPS
HOSIERY
FANCY
RIBBONS
HABERDASHERY
BLANKETS
FLANNELS
DRESSES
GLOVES
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Country orders carefully and promptly executed, and on most liberal terms.

TO THE LADIES.—HOBSON and WHITING'S prize for their well-known superior quality Josephine Kid GLOVES, embroidered black, white, or coloured, will be for the future 4s per pair.

CLEARING-OUT SALE
of
WINTER DRESSES.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU, having purchased a very large lot of Winter Dresses, are now offering the same to their customers and the public generally at the following prices:—
No. 1—The full dress, 6s 6d, English price 12s 9d
No. 2—Full dress length, 7s 6d, English price 15s 6d
No. 3—The full dress, 8s 6d, English price 16s 9d
No. 4—Full dress length, 8s 11d, English price 17s 6d
No. 5—The full dress, 10s 6d, English price 18s 9d
No. 6—Full dress length, 12s 6d, English price 21s
No. 7—A very superb lot, 15s. This quality of dress sold in London at 27s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
614, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

WHOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street, invites the public to inspect his splendid stock of various new coatings; also, trouserings in every designs; silk vestings, &c., &c. Lowest charges.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, and Men's and Boys' Outfitter, 624, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

JOHN WILSON is making Men's Winter Suits for £2 19s. Note the address—624, Wilshire-place.

EX STRATHNAVER, First-class Black Paris Hats, in all the new shapes. W. Cochran, 64, Market-street.

JUST opened (4) cases drab shell HATS, latest styles, ventilated, cork linings. W. Cochran, 64, Market-st.

JUST RECEIVED, Mademoiselle Riego's Tatting Crochet Edgings, and insertion books, with tatting and crochet companion; also, the new toy, the Butterfly Running on Wheels, at LEMAIRE'S, 472, George-street.

GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL,
King-street.

WILLIAM PENMAN
takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above well-known house, and trusts that strict attention to business and a constant supply of the best brands of Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c., &c., imported, will secure to him that patronage and support which it will be his constant study to deserve.

W. PENMAN
also begs to state that he has opened the RESTAURANT adjoining, under the management of LUIGI DAMELE, the well-known French and Italian cook.

A first-class ORDINARY will be provided daily. Price One Shilling, including glass of ale, tea or coffee.

BILL OF FARE, THIS DAY.
SOUPS.
Scotch broth.
FISH.
Fried bream.
ROAST.
Beef, and Yorkshire pudding
Lamb and mint sauce.
BOILED.
Leg pork, peas pudding.
MADE DISHES.
Stewed fillet of beef
Fried tripe
Stewed sausages
Mutton cutlets, tomato sauce.
COLD JOINTS.
Corned beef and salad.

Rice pudding
Jam tartlets.

Grilled chops and steaks
Cheese
Butter
Salad.

TEA and SUPPER till 12 o'clock p.m.

PIULE'S ALE, in bulk, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

JAMAICA RUM, very old, in 1-dozen cases, glass stoppered bottles. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

LEMON HART and SON'S RUM, Keiller's Confectionery, assorted, on SALE, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

SAZERAC'S BRANDY, pale and dark, in quarter-casks and cases. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

ALBURY WINES, from the Kyoamba Vineyard. On SALE by M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

ON SALE, superior POTATOES, now landing ex Australasian Packet, Hobart Town. Clarke, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES.—A prime sample now landing ex Escort, from Warrnambool. Henry Clarke, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—Circular Head, Warrnambool, and best Bromlee seed. Moran, Victoria Wharf.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.—Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide Flour, ex Spec, on SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.

Hart's	Magarey's
Dunn's	Stevens's
Bowman's	Moran's
Randell's	Porter's
Household	Seconds.

Also,
WHEAT—Adelaide and Tasmanian—
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Dunn's fine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
Marchant's superfine.
Galloway and Clarke's superfine
Butterworth's superfine.
123, Pitt-street. BEILBY and SCOTT.

PAPERHANGINGS.—By the case or bale, New Designs, from 3½d per roll. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest assortment in Sydney; 42 bales just landed ex Nineveh. 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, of the latest and most recherché designs, now on sale and daily expected. 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A large shipment of new goods just landed ex Granite City. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS, 400 drums Raw, Boiled, and Colza Oils, also Turpentine, in cases and drums, cheap.

PAPERHANGINGS, Gold Leaf, Varnishes, &c., Sheet Glass, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, to 60 x 40.

PAPERHANGINGS, Borderings, Centres, and every description of Decoratives. Royal Blue House.

TO PAINTERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.—It having come to my knowledge that several of my country customers have suffered loss and inconvenience by the unhandsomelike trick of a person in George-street, in the same line of business as myself, PAINTING HIS HOUSE BLUE,—to prevent further deception, I beg to inform them and the public generally that the Royal Blue House is in Pitt-street, near King-street, where they can be supplied, wholesale and retail, with oil, colours, glass, &c., at a small advance on the English cost.
WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE! KEROSENE! KEROSENE!

AMERICAN
KEROSENE OIL,
in lots to suit purchasers, cheap.
J. MURPHY and SON.

RAW AND BOILED OILS.

Turpentine, colza, sperm, black, olive, neatsfoot, and polar, in drums
Kerosene, American, in cases.
PAINTS.
White lead, genuine, in wooden firkins
White and red lead, in iron kegs
Blues, greens, yellows, black, &c.
COLOURS.
Vermillions, lakes, chromes, ochre, umber, copperas
Cement, greens, blues, &c., in barrels.
BRUSHWARE.
Rooney and Son's celebrated brushware, for coach and house painters
Varnishes for coach and house painters
Tar, resin, pitch, logwood, candle cotton, &c.
J. MURPHY AND SON,
21 and 23, PARRAMATTA-STREET,
SYDNEY.

800,000 FEET American Oregon, Baltic, Maryborough, Kauri and Colonial timber.
2000 Doors, sashes, casements, mouldings, skirtings and architraves on hand, and made to order.
1000 casks Cement, KB and S and other brands. Also, plaster of Paris, chalk, and whiting
120 tons Corrugated Iron, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet lengths; wire nails, all sizes; Nos 8, 9, and 10 zinc
Drain pipes 3 to 18 in. diameter, jars, closet pans, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH.

PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. CATTEU, to KLOOT, and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ON SALE, at PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Corrugated iron, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 feet
Plain galvanized iron, 24 and 30 in. x 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 30 W.G.
Rain-water pipes, 32 in. 4½, 12 in. 5d, 16 in. 6½, 18 in. 8d
Heart gutters, 3 in. 3½, 4 in. 5 in. 5d
O.G. do. 3 in. 4 in. 5 in. 6d
Cast-iron for conveying rain water, all sizes
Registers, bath-registers, and cooking stoves.
Also, Partridge's celebrated colonial ovens.
Corner of George and Bathurst streets.

KEROSENE OIL.

THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited) supply
REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition.
Safer and cheaper than any other oil. Also,
Wood Preserving Oil, in any quantity.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary,
251, George-street.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.
Novelties for 1869—new and rare plants and fruit trees of every description. Catalogues post free.

MOORE'S CARRIAGE FACTORY and BAZAAR, South Head Road, op. Court-house.—Useful Buggies on 2 and 3 Slide and turn-out seats, Abbott concords, Denmark, buggy, and cab-phaetons; waggonettes; concord and express Waggons; Pagnell carts; single and double harness; bath chairs, &c. Also, second-hand, a good sociable, a cab phaeton, two and four-wheel dogcarts, two single buggies, a good omnibus, a light timber carriage, &c.

FREEHOLD for SALE or LEASE.—Detached substantial stone and brick COTTAGE, 30 x 30, in good repair, 4 lofty rooms and wide hall, side entrance 10 feet, garden in front, with well of water and city water, and gas if required, elevated, and well drained, facing University recreation grounds. Title, Torrens Act. Terms, liberal. Apply Mr. ALBERT STONE, 8, King-street, Caledonian Wharf.

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived, wants a SITUATION, as Companion or Attendant to a lady. Understands millinery, and is a good plain worker. Would not object to the care of one or two young children. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Would have no objection to the country or to travel. Address, for a few days, to Ruth, care of Mr. Turner, 26, Hunter-street.

A LADY, educated on the Continent, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident Governess. Highest testimonials. Address The Home, Elizabeth-street.

A YOUNG Lady, desires a comfortable home for a short time, on moderate terms. A. E. H. S., HERALD O.

A THOROUGH House and Parlour Maid for ENGAGEMENT, at Mrs. Capps' office.

A BARMAID, with references for competency, &c., disengaged; town or country. Mrs. Capps, King-st.

BOLT FACTORY.—Wanted, first-class RIVETERS, for light work. Swyny and Son, 124, William-st.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent seeks an Engagement, speaks English, French, and German. V., 123, HERALD Office.

CIRCULAR SAWYER wanted. Hudson, Brothers, Rodfern Steam Saw Mills, Botany Road.

CLERK and BOOKKEEPER.—A honourer of £20 will be given to any person procuring the advertiser a permanent Engagement. Moderate salary expected. Satisfactory reference given. Address D. M., HERALD Office.

EMPTY OIL DRUMS WANTED. Henry Bell, 5, Wynyard-street.

HOUSES, convenient to city, wanted to Purchase. H E Shorter, 138, Pitt-street.

INVESTMENT.—PARTNER wanted, sleeping or active, with about £1500, in an old-established business; a chance seldom to be met with. Open for a week. B 20, General Post Office.

JEWELLERS.—Wanted, a first-class steady JOBBER. Apply to Cook and Robins, 231, Pitt-street.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—Wanted, to purchase in desirable situation. Governesses disengaged. Z, Sandon's, George-street.

LEGALLY qualified Medical Practitioner wanted for an important district. Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a legally qualified ASSISTANT for the country. Dr. Warren, 155, Elizabeth-st.

MEDICAL.—Required, a legally qualified practitioner as MEDICAL ATTENDANT, on Contract No. 7, Great Western Railway. Apply, by letter, to Mr. George Blunt, Sodwalls.

PLUMBER wanted, good hand; 9 o'clock. J. J. Croft, 117, Upper William-street.

SALESWOMAN Wanted, for the Drapery. P. Mollet, 91, South Head Road.

TEAM wanted, for conveyance of 30 tons goods to Bemery, near Fort Bourke; return loading guaranteed from ensuing clip. R. Towns and Co.

TO PARENTS.—A respectable Youth required as an APPRENTICE to the business of a chemist and druggist in a first-class establishment. Premium required. Apply till Monday, to M. C. D., HERALD Office.

TINPLATE WORKERS.—Wanted, 6 Hands; also, 2 Boys having insight to the trade. W. Foy, Hunter-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a General HAND; highest wages. Apply 406, Kent-street.

TO TAILORS.—A thorough good quick Trousers Hand can have a permanent engagement. 88, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—A good pushing HAND Wanted. John Wilson, 624, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 199, Crown-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, 3 second-hand Sewing-Machines. No. 36, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, strong GIRL, about 16, to be useful. After 9, 252, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply at once, 337, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a LAD, for a store on the Clarence River. Apply Blake and M'Donald, 143, Sussex-street.

WAITING ENGAGEMENTS, excellent Servants; good characters. Mrs. Craddock, 200, William-st.

WAITING Engagements, superior Servants, for town, country, and suburbs. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, Wm.-st.

WAITING ENGAGEMENTS, general Servants, references. Mrs. Stephenson's Registry, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL. Apply Mrs. John Williamson, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Man kept. Between 10 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Wishart, 8, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable female as General SERVANT. Apply 5, Bent-street.

WANTED, two General SERVANTS. S. Bonnett, York-street.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 280, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by two respectable persons, Situations, as Cook and Laundress and Housemaid. Pierce, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a smart young GIRL, for housework. 26, Riley-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, 12 or 13, make herself useful. 97, Riley-street. Go home to sleep.

WANTED, a CARPENTER for iron roofing. Apply at Mr. Vial's, coachmaker, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, smart, active BOY. 153, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Apply Mrs. Jagelman, 3 doors from Londonderry Hotel, Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Rudd, 226, Liverpool-street, off South Head Road.

WANTED, a CLICKER, that understands Blocking and Fitting. E. French.

WANTED, a respectable Servant GIRL. No. 18, South Head Road.

WANTED, an aged PERSON, to make and mend clothes for a family. 436, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged woman as NURSE. 196, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply 333, George-street.

WANTED, a good Ballast QUARRYMAN, for the country. Apply J. Gardner, Lime Wharf, Druitt-st.

WANTED, a good strong YOUTH, not afraid of work. Apply J. Gardner, Lime Wharf, Druitt-st.

WANTED, 40 or 50 MEN, to break Stones. Thomas Fox, Camperdown.

WANTED, a smart Boy as Light PORTER. Apply Peapes and Shaw, 338 and 340, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. T. H. Drake, 160, Prince-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. J. Rowby, Botany Road, 3 doors above the Emu Inn.

WANTED, strong Girl, as KITCHEN-MAID. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER, one accustomed to roofing work. Apply 582, George-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. Partridge's Stores, George and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, to purchase Kaw SKINS, also Opossum Skins. T. J. Palmer, 27, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT (no family). Mrs. G. A. Moore, John-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a VIGNERON. One who can plough and graft preferred. Apply W. Redman, York-st. S.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN to take charge of an elderly gentleman. 7, Crown Rd., Miller's P.

WANTED, three second-hand Laundry BOILERS. State terms, to Laundry, HERALD Office.

WANTED, STORE (detached), one room, near Circular Wharf. Laundry, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 325, Elizabeth-street, off Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a ship's BOAT, 15 feet. Apply on board barque Reconnaissance, at Towns's Wharf.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid or General Servant (English). E. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, young Girl as General SERVANT. 654, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a smart GIRL to mind a baby. Apply at Mr. C. Bower's, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, an intelligent, well-educated YOUTH for the Office. Apply by letter, Box 79, Post Office.

WANTED, a Girl as General SERVANT—washing put out. Apply 389, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a Horse and Dray. No. 386, Kent-street.

WANTED, a Farm LABOURER. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

WANTED, a strong, tidy GIRL, 14 or 15, to nurse and be useful. 108, King-street East.

WANTED, an active Man as STOREMAN. W. Pritchard, Steam Flour Mills and Bakery, King-st.

WANTED, RIVETERS, and BOYS, to make children's boots. Watson, George-street South.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Jones, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a Farming MAN, for Kiama. Hawken and Vance, 105, Sussex-street.

WANTED, competent MACHINIST, Grover-Baker. Apply Kavenagh, grocer, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a stout LAD, one used to the bench preferred. Smith's march use, 9, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, an industrious clean GIRL, about 14, to make herself generally useful, with good character. Apply at 634, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an elderly Woman as Working HOUSEKEEPER. Wages, 10s per week. Apply at the Royal Admiral, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable young Person, as good plain cook. Open for one week. Address E. F., Camperdown Post-office.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as NURSE; a good needlewoman preferred. Apply at 9 o'clock, at 168, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid by a respectable person, who thoroughly understands her duties. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable youth, a SITUATION in an office or country store. Writes a good hand, quick at figures, with good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address A. B., 78, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Cook, with two years' reference; also by a House and Parlour Maid, with two years and eight months' reference. Apply Mrs Bradford, 42, Hunter-street.

WANTED, for a large Hotel, in Queensland, a respectable young Person, as BARMAID; good looks indispensable; salary, £40 per year, with board. Apply, letter, enclosing carte-de-visite, Y. M. A., HERALD.

WANTED, by an active young Man, a SITUATION, either as Clerk or Storeman; capable of taking entire charge of a country store, having had eighteen years' experience. Address A. P., HERALD Office.

£5 FOR A SITUATION in the Fancy Trade, or in any light capacity. Address G. G., HERALD O.

WANTED known, EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE. B. Braun, 349, George-street.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. WELSH'S Female PILLS remove all difficulties. 348, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, to SELL good second-hand Bread Cart and Dogcart. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

WANTED, to SELL an OMNIBUS, four Horses, and Harness, licensed. P. Larkins, 777, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a good Saddle HORSE (a nugget), £3 10s. App y Dewdrop Inn, W'mloo-st

WANTED, to SELL a superior imported Velocipede, £6. Mr. Norris, writing master, Phillip-st.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture; highest price given. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

WANTED, to buy LIBRARIES, large or small, for cash; highest price. J. B. North & Co., 278, Geo.-st.

WANTED, Parties furnishing, to purchase at 25 per cent. under prime cost, at J. B. North and Co.'s.

WANTED, to SELL a SPRING-CART, cheap. J. Ryan, opposite Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, choice lot of Fenders and Fireirons, newest styles, just arrived ex Brucklay Castle, from 3s 6d upwards.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The Trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, Household Furniture, on table to all classes of Buyers, at greatly reduced prices, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The Trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, 500 rolls best China MATTING, white and coloured, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.
N.B.—The Trade supplied.

WANTED, to SELL PIANOFORTES, at £12, £16, £26, and upwards; also Harmoniums (rosewood cases), 3 stops, by Alexandre; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, and Parties Furnishing, 87 cases Double and single Iron BEDSTEADS and Folding Iron Stretchers, just landed ex Brucklay Castle, suitable to all classes of buyers, and at low prices.